The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3031. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Latest News from the Seat of Army Operations.

Work on the Entrenchments Beyond Arlington House.

The Federal and the Rebel Pickets Nearing Each Other.

Jefferson Davis Expected to Visit Harper's Ferry.

Desperate Condition of the Rebel Forces There.

Full Details of the Conflict at Phillippa.

Col. Lander in Command of a Division of the Federal Forces.

Federal Troops in Kentucky by Order of Gen. Prentiss.

LOYAL CITIZENS TO BE PROTECTED

More Prizes Captured at Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 7.

Through a private letter, received by the last steamer, I learn that travelers from the Southern Confederacy are presenting passports signed by "ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State." My informant had not yet been able to ascertain if any such passports had been *viséd*. An acknowledgment of them would be virtually an acknowledgment of the rebel Government.

Gen. WEBB, Minister to Brazil, will sail from New-York about the first of July.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS.

The developments that are likely to follow the seizure of the dispatches filed in the telegraph offices will astound the country. They will show a system of treachery extending through all grades of official business and social circles. Almost everybody appears to have been engaged in giving aid and comfort to the rebels, and to have furnished means and information for securing a triumph of the rebellion. Members of Congress from Free States figure frequently among these flashes of intelligence. I think your City Representatives, some of whom are now seeking commissions in the Federal army, did their full share in giving information and telegraphic encouragement to the rebel leaders then engaged in rushing their States into the vortex of secession. Reporters for Northern Free-Soil papers handed in to the telegraph office the knowledge they had obtained through their Free-Soil professions. Even the members of the Peace Congress, and some from Free States, held out words of encouragement to the rebel leaders, that if they would keep up the fire they would break the Free-Soilers down. Several of the members of that Convention from the Border States gave regular reports of its proceedings to the rebels, while at the same time they were insisting that the proceedings should be kept from the Northern Press and public.

PASSES REVOKED.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, the passes heretofore given to persons enabling them to visit the Federal camps were revoked, and all persons wishing to go over were required to get new passes. Upon the backs of the new passes is a printed form, which the bearer of the pass was to sign, accepting it upon condition that if found giving aid and comfort to the rebels he was to be shot as a traitor. More than a dozen who applied for passes to-day were refused the privilege of visiting the camp.

CAPTURE BY COL. CORCORAN.

From information received this morning, Colonel CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, with a detachment of one hundred men, proceeded this afternoon to Ball's Corner, five miles out, where he arrested a party of five Secessionists, one wearing the uniform of a secession Sergeant; one, named RICHARD MEITCH, an employe at the capital as watchman, and one named BALL, a rich farmer, on whom was found a muster roll of a rebel company, and in whose house were found arms, bedding and cooking utensils for a company of at least fifty men. Nine hundred dollars in gold were also found, but returned by the mistaken generosity of the Sergeant to Ball's wife, without the Colonel's knowledge until after their return to the camp. Three fine horses were also seized. The papers captured are oddly mixed—Breckinridge electoral tickets, secession speeches, vouchers for Government money, and obscene books forming the staple. The prisoners are now in Fort Corcoron.

The Eighth New-York also captured a secession spy. One GEO. C. JACKSON, cousin to ELLSWORTH'S murderer, was also arrested yesterday afternoon, by order of Col. HUNTER, and is now in Fort Corcoran Guard-house. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 7.

The rumors since Saturday last of the march of Federal troops upon Fairfax Court-house were without foundation. No changes have been made, excepting in the position of regiments on the defensive works in course of construction. The troops labor hard during the day and sleep soundly at night, disturbed only by an occasional exchange of shots between their guards and the Virginia scouts. Furthest in advance is a force of several companies of the Second Cavalry, the senior officer of which is the gallant Capt. BRACKETT, who has seen much service and established a high character for vigilance.

The President has recognized MIGUEL SARAGOZA as Consul for Mexico at San Antonio, Texas; thus continuing the policy of treating secession as a nullity. THOMAS B. ARDEN, of New-York, has been appointed additional Paymaster of the Army, also ADAM D. STRAM, to fill a vacancy.

Five companies of the Third United States Infantry, namely: Company B, Capt. SHEPHERD; Company D, Lieut. BELL commanding; Company G, Lieut. WILLIAMS commanding; Company H, Capt. SHERIDAN; and Company K, Capt. STARR, accompanied by a band numbering twenty pieces, with eleven heavily loaded baggage-wagons, left the barracks in the Fourth Ward at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and marched to the railroad station, where they took passage, so the men said, for Chambersburgh.

This movement, in connection with the concentration of troops at that point, is regarded as indicative of immediate designs by the Government with reference to the stronghold of the enemy at Harper's Ferry.

Company F, of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, left this afternoon by rail for Carlisle Barracks, and their place at the Arsenal was relieved by Company D, Second Artillery, which Company arrived here a few weeks ago, from North Carolina.

The works beyond Arlington House, near Arover's-place, opposite Georgetown, are being rapidly and effectually strengthened by the United States forces there. Thirty-six guns have been mounted on the embankment. The troops are in expectation of an attack upon their line by the Confederates from Manassas Junction very shortly.

The New-York Nineteenth Regiment arrived this afternoon. They are quartered in the city.

The Third Maine Regiment arrived this evening.

The President has received no visitors to-day, and not only the Government Departments but the Municipal offices and public schools were closed in respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

Lieuts. SIMMS, JONES and CASH, have been promoted to captaincies in the Marine Corps.

IMPORTANT FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, May 7.

The United States steamer *Reliance* arrived off the harbor about noon to-day and transferred the Lieut. Commanding to the Washington steamboat. She brings news from Fort Washington that four slaves sought refuge there from Virginia, who state that the rebels at Aquia Creek have so far only used rifled field pieces, which they have used at various points, changing them to fire according to the fire of the United States vessels. They have not yet used their battery of four 32 pounders, which is masked behind the Old Fish-house, outside of the range of vessels' guns.

A yawl boat, which has been carrying letters between Maryland and Virginia, has been captured.

The escaped negroes had been engaged throwing up the parapet.

From confidence expressed by the inhabitants, there is not much fear of an attack from the rebels at present.

There is not much doubt about Gen. BEAUREGARD being at Manassas Gap.

A private meeting of Union men, about 35 in number, was held last night at the Marshall House, and was addressed by W. C. PARSONS, of Washington. To-day 48 met at the same place, and nominated HY. P. MARTIN and JAS. T. CLOSE delegates to the Wheeling Convention. The leaders in this movement expect to receive 95 signatures to an address to the Convention.

The Michigan Regimental Band is now serenading Col. HEINTZELMAN.

The flag brought from Texas by the Third Infantry will be to-morrow hoisted over the Quartermaster's depôt, and great jollification is expected.

Provost-Marshal Capt. MEDLER has recalled his prohibition newspaper publication. The first number will appear Monday.

It is reported that the Union and rebel pickets are gradually approaching each other on Fairfax road.

TRIP TO VIRGINIA.

WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING—WHAT THEIR AIM IS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6, 1861.

A trip to the interior of the Old Dominion is not unattended with some peril. But it can be made, and safely too, as this letter will show. The whole country, from Richmond to Manassas Junction, is one vast camp. All the trains into Richmond arrive ful of soldiers. A moderate computation would place them as large as 1 500 per day. They are well drilled and well armed; resolute and defiant. In all the depôts from Richmond, troops are to be seen. They are at all the stations, and all the cross roads.

It is quite difficult to get an estimate of the men at the Junction. Great secrecy is observed. An eye sharp and unsparing is kept on all men who are looking about and are not known; and any inquiries are attended with personal danger. The leaders keep their own counsel, and the men know very little of the proposed movements.

BEAUREGARD is at the Junction and leads the movements. Most of the troops work in the night, and it is done with silence. But all things indicate concentration and an immediate and vigorous attack.

The troops are not without the elements of religious enthusiasm. Most of the commanders are ministers. One company is commanded by a clergyman, who some months ago was Moderator of the Presbytery that met in this place—who preached while he was here, and assisted at the communion. He has under his command 30 men who are members of his church. Nor is this a solitary case.

Men can be found in the tents reading the Bible, and the voice of prayer and praise goes up frequently from the tents.

In one of the cities through which all the troops pass on their way to Richmond, a daily Union prayer meeting is held. It is conducted not unlike the Fulton-street daily meeting. The conversion of souls is the theme of prayer. Men pray to be guided in the right way, if they are wrong in the present contest. Requests are made for prayer—and the conversion of the impenitent announced.

The Old School Presbyterian Church could as well have taken open and decided Union ground as the time policy adopted. The South will meet with the body no more. So the men say. The Church South will follow the State, and the men south of Mason's line regard the thing as done.

All things indicate an immediate movement. Delay will ruin the South. They will not wait to be attacked, but will hasten on the conflict. They believe it will be short, but decisive. Our Government must be prepared for a sudden and terrible blow. It will come as the whirlwind. It will beat as the tempest. But our troops are ready.

AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POINT OF ROCKS, N. J., Friday, June 7, 1861.

I have been conversing, this morning, with a highly intelligent lady, who left Apalachicola May 31. She came by way of Nashville and Louisville, this being considered the only safe route at present. She was advised, when she left, to remove the brass plate from her trunk, with "Florida" on it, as it might subject her to suspicion, and perhaps detention, in the "Abolitionized North," but she found that her route was a very easy one after leaving Louisville. Previous to that, she was subjected to various petty annoyances. She states that Apalachicola is kept in constant terror by a mob of poor whites, who openly boast that when provisions become scarce, they know where to supply themselves. This same mob have recently driven away a very respectable schoolmaster from Michigan, not giving him any time to collect bills, or attend to anything whatever. The more respectable portion of the inhabitants were coerced by the threats of this mob, to sign the paper ordering him to leave at once. At the time of the seizure of the schooner recently by this same mob, troops were sent from Montgomery for the protection of the people, but as provisions are somewhat scarce, with the prospect of speedily becoming more so, the citizens have to request the officer in command to go back with his men. Their supplies now come from Kentucky, with chance arrivals of small coasters from New-Orleans, who run the blockade, owing to their light draught. Mrs. G. thinks that if the Federal forces at Pensacola knew what fine water there is at Apalachicola, they would send a water ship there, instead of going to Havana. She believes that the presence of a few men there with the Union banner, would send a thrill of joy into the hearts of the people of Apalachicola, most of whom are of Northern birth, and have been coerced into this movement through the persistent lying of the Southern sheets, that the North intended this movement solely and purely on "Abolition grounds." The sole defence of Apalachicola, consists in a sand fort on the "Promenade," constructed of Palmetto logs, and sand bags, with two thirty-two pounders, *en barbette*, which were sent from Montgomery. Mrs. G. informs me that the ladies, as well as the children, talk fight, and have been engaged assiduously in the construction of short gunny-bags, from the mistaken idea that their city might be shelled by the Federal forces. On her way North, the cars were filled with secession troops, bound to Virginia. Among them were a company of New-Orleans Zouaves, recently from Pensacola. She describes their condition as beastly in the extreme. At every station they rushed out to drink, and were entirely beyond the control of their officers. Mrs. G. says that "the entire South will resist to the death," but she also led me to infer that they were laboring under extraordinary delusions about the intentions of the North, and if misinformed, she thought there would be a speedy reaction. As she is a Northern woman, and of excellent common sense, her statements are entitled to absolute credence. JASPER.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES AT NEWPORT NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 7.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Fortress Monroe, brings advices to last evening.

The steamer *Alabama* had arrived with Col. HAWKINS' regiment, who proceeded at once to Newport News. Another regiment was hourly expected.

The Naval Brigade is fast diminishing. Two hundred had returned to New-York, and nearly as many more have enlisted in other regiments. Those who refused to labor had been sent to the Rip Raps. Capt. MERRILL, of one of the companies of the Brigade, came up and proceeded to Washington to represent the forlorn condition of his men.

The *Quaker City* had captured another valuable prize, and the *Harriet Lane* also secured a small sloop.

On Wednesday night a steamer from Norfolk, with a flag of truce, brought to Old Point 150 ladies and children, refugees. They say that many more are coming.

The residence of Ex-President TYLER is occupied with troops.

An important military movement was understood to be on the point of execution when the steamer left.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER—CONDEMNED CLOTHING RETURNED.

The steamship *James Adger*, that arrived yesterday morning from Fort Monroe, brought twenty-nine cases condemned clothing, consisting of caps, coats and pants, which were not according to contract.

Capt. PHILLIPS favors us with the following report of affairs at the Fortress:

STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, June 7, 1861.

Having just returned from Fortress Monroe, at which place I landed the Second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, of Albany, transported on my vessel from this City, I herewith give you a brief account of affairs at that place.

The Troy Regiment are still stationed at Hampton, in full view of the fortress. Col. ALLEN'S regiment is a little below them, while Col. DURYEE'S Advance Guard was stationed some two miles still further. As for the last named regiment, while in conversation Wednesday evening with one of the officers, he stated that they were to start the next day for Yorktown, thence to Norfolk, and from there direct to Richmond. He says: "The Secessionists aver that they are not afraid of the Troy, Albany, Col. ALLEN'S, or the Vermont regiments, but they would rather keep clear of the 'red-legged devils,' as they call DURYEE'S Zouave Regiment." This same officer remarked, that one day he took about two hundred and fifty of his regiment to capture a party of Secessionists, numbering over nine hundred men, and armed with cannon. Upon approaching them, they (the secession soldiers) retreated in great haste.

The United States steamer, *Harriet Lane*, had an engagement on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, with the battery at Newport News. The firing was kept up warmly on both sides for 45 minutes, when a ball from the battery struck the *Harriet Lane*, and the firing immediately ceased. Capt. FAUNCE, of the *Harriet Lane*, stated that the battery was armed with seven heavy guns, which were worked by excellent marksmen. The shot that took effect in the steamer, passed in through her water-way, grazed her foremast, and, passing through her bulwarks, went overboard. One of the crew was injured in the leg by splinters, but upon examination, it proved to be merely a flesh wound. He was taken to the hospital at the fortress. At 5½ o'clock P. M., the *Harriet Lane* sailed again for Newport News, but for what purpose I could not learn.

Upon the arrival of the Albany Regiment at the fortress, they expected to be placed in advance of all the other regiments, but whether their anticipations were realized or not, I am unable to state.

Before closing, I wish to say a few words in regard to the regiment transported by me on my steamer.

Having had considerable experience in the transportation of troops, I have never yet met with a better behaved or better disciplined body of men, while on shipboard, than the Albany Regiment. Although they numbered 900 men, and were very much crowded on shipboard, besides experiencing very disagreeable weather during the passage, not a murmur was heard, but, on the contrary, the men seemed determined to look only on the brightest side.

Their commander, Col. LEWIS, has proved to be a very efficient officer by the manner in which he has disciplined his Regiment, and the men, judging by their strict obedience to orders, and the prompt manner in which they discharge their duties as soldiers, will, ere long, win golden laurels for themselves and officers.

CAPT. JAMES D. PHILLIPS,
Steamship *James Adger*.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE IMPREGNABILITY OF THE POSITION—FALSE STATEMENTS CORRECTED—MASSACHUSETTS CARING FOR HER TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, June 5, 1061.

It is by no means surprising that Ex-Gov. WISE should have expressed himself in very strong terms as to the importance to the State of Virginia of attacking Fortress Monroe. The work is truly one of immense strength. It would be impossible for 50,000 Secessionists to take it from Gen. BUTLER. As long as ships can bring him men, provisions, and munitions of war, he will be impregnable.

Fortress Monroe is situated very differently from Forts Sumpter and Pickens. It cannot be surrounded while a competent garrison is within its walls. It cannot be reduced by a fleet while a sufficient naval force is off this coast. It cannot be injured by flotillas from the interior rivers as long as its guns are all well manned and its magazines supplied. Its water battery is able to demolish any flotilla of that description which could pass before its guns. Along the beach it commands a range of miles, where the columbiads and rifled-cannon would soon prevent any approach in that direction. It will be impossible for assailants to set the garrison buildings on fire; and if they should do so, the area is so great their burning would not smoke out the combatants. The casemates are so large and well ventilated that they will allow the most constant firing without danger of suffocation.

These facts established, the work of completely arming this garrison is going steadily forward. The guns are all being placed, and men drilled in their use. As fast as troops arrive, they are put under active drill. The strictest discipline prevails in every department. Not the slightest disorder is occurring. The rights of private citizens are everywhere, and at all times, respected. Much has been said and written on this point, but it has been greatly distorted and exaggerated. Errors, as is usual, have been committed on both sides. The raw recruits, just arriving from a camp experience not the most agreeable, from a sea voyage of numerous trials, have plunged into the quarters assigned them, as they would into the country of a conquered enemy. They have read and thought much of the course of Virginia toward the Union, until they have become more and more incensed against her, and brought themselves to believe that her forsaken and deserted property is lawful plunder—almost as much so as prizes taken on the high seas would be.

We had an exciting scene this morning. Guns were heard in the direction of Craney Island, nearly opposite Newport News Point. The Secessionists had erected a battery on the Island, partially masked. It has for some time been considered desirable to learn the exact *status* of the works, and the precise number and calibre of their guns. The steamer *Harriet Lane* has repeatedly passed by the battery and taken a view of the premises from the river. This morning she opened fire on them to get a little more definite information. The fire was returned, and was kept up on both sides for nearly an hour. Several gentlemen watched the conflict with their glasses from the top of Fortress Monroe and adjacent buildings. The *Lane* steamed in close to the shore, but was not materially damaged. A few shot struck her upper works, severely wounding one man and slightly wounding four others. After satisfying himself respecting the battery, Capt. FAUNCE steered away toward Newport News Point, and then to Hampton Roads, where his ship is now lying. No lives were lost on our side, nor do we know certainly of any having been lost on theirs. Their works were hit and damaged. But it is now more and more evident that the great want is rifled cannon, of the largest calibre and longest range. With these in abundance, on board well managed ships, we can silence and then destroy every secession shore battery in Virginia.

The *James Adger* arrived in Hampton Roads this morning, from New-York, with the Third Albany Regiment on board, 950 strong. They came in handsome style, with colors flying and the band playing national airs. They are to land immediately, and proceed to quarters.

Massachusetts has shown a creditable care of her troops in a variety of ways. She has sent an extra supply of clothing adapted to the Virginia climate; furnished such arms as I have not seen among any other troops, and completely furnished the medicine and sanitary departments. She has now sent out a State Commission, consisting of Hon. Mr. MORRISSEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; Hon. Judge RUSSELL, of the Police Court, Boston, and Hon. Mr. DAVIS, State Senator. These gentlemen are making the most minute and careful inquiries as to the condition of the Massachusetts forces. The Commissioners devoted a part of to-day to the examination of the Medical Department of the Third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under Col. WARDROP. Dr. HOLMES, of New-Bedford, who has charge of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, passed through with the Commissioners, giving them much valuable information.

The suggestions in your editorial, of the 4th inst., with regard to the plan of the campaign for Virginia, especially respecting the region of the James and York rivers, strike me with a great deal of force. Being in the field, and constantly in communication with reliable authorities, I take pleasure in commending your positions. I will make more minute examinations of the whole ground, and report particulars. A practical illustration of your views occurred just before daylight this morning, in the departure of an armed steamer on a secret expedition to one of the points you named. The next time it goes I shall go with it. There is music ahead. NEPTUNE.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS INTO KENTUCKY.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, June 6.

Gen. PRENTISS having learned that some Kentucky Secessionists had established a camp at Elliott's Mills, Ky., ten miles from this place, sent two companies to that place. When they arrived, the enemy had fled.

Col. WICKLIFFE, who represents Kentucky in a semi-official character, visited Gen. PRENTISS to-day, for the purpose of protesting against the invasion of Kentucky soil.

Gen. PRENTISS showed several letters from the western part of the State, asking protection from ruffianism, and declared it his intention to send troops in whatever direction, and upon such soil as his Government ordered.

ISRAEL BLANCHARD, another secession sympathizer, living at Carbondale, has been arrested, and sent to Springfield for trial for treason.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 7.

The Williamsport correspondent of the *American*, who has shown himself to be a most careful and faithful man, writes this morning that a number of Virginia companies at Harper's Ferry have been disbanded, and most of the soldiers that went from Berkely have returned home. A deserter, who this morning arrived here, assures me that desertions have reduced some companies to about half the original number.

Two boys of this place (Williamsport,) about 17 years old, were this morning induced to cross the river by two men, representing themselves as Unionists desiring to escape. The moment they crossed the boat was seized by hidden soldiers and broken to pieces, and the boys carried off to the camp.

JEFF. DAVIS TO VISIT HARPER'S FERRY.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 7.

An intelligent gentleman, just from Harper's Ferry, reports that JEFF. DAVIS was expected there to-morrow. There was a complete state of preparation for an attack, which is eagerly expected.

He represents the indications not at all favoring the rumored evacuation. New troops are constantly arriving; 1,500 reached there last night from the interior of Virginia. Provisions were abundant, and the men were cheerful. The strictest discipline is maintained. Our informant was not allowed to speak to the soldiers except in the presence of the officers.

Six or eight deserters from Chambersburgh reached there to-day and several yesterday.

He represents that there are 17,000 troops there.

THE LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 7.

The *Journal* says that a large quantity of arms were secretly brought from Tennessee to Kentucky, on Wednesday, by the Secessionists.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 4th, states that the Mexican schooner *Brilliante* had been ordered off the Pass by the *Brooklyn*.

The brig *Creole* had been seized, and sent North.

The British, French, Spanish and Bremen Consuls at New-Orleans, and Mr. BAROUCH, the French Agent, had had an interview with the Commander of the *Brooklyn* respecting the blockade.

A crevasse had occurred on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi near Natchez, 250 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

A Norfolk dispatch to the *Atlanta Confederacy* says the *Merrimac* has been raised, her machinery being uninjured, and will be ready for sea on Friday.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 4th says the *Minnesota* is the only vessel off that port.

The Memphis papers are calling the attention of the Vigilance Committee to the high prices of provisions charged by dealers there.

The Mobile *Register* says that the *Baltic* towed the British ships *Perthshire* and *Bramley Moor* to sea, June 1, from Mobile Bay. The port is now clear.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans *Delta* of May 31, we glean the following items of interest:

The *Brooklyn*, Capt. POORE, entered the river, day before yesterday, and sent out a number of boats, strongly manned with armed men, to board the ships lying on the bar, to acquaint them of the terms of the blockade. After some discussion, it was agreed that the ships on the bar should have fourteen days to go out. Whether they will be able to get off in that time or not, is very doubtful. POORE also made a full survey and soundings of the river, and intimated his purpose to bring the *Brooklyn* up as far as the Passes, and there anchor her. At present she is lying about a mile outside.

This being the last day of the month, and Friday besides, we venture to predict that the levee will be more than usually dull.

We had four departures yesterday, and the following arrivals: *Golden Age*, Coast; *Iberville*, Coast; *Roberts*, Onachita; *Osceola*, Red River; *W. Burton*, Red River.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Our latest advices from Pensacola and vicinity are to Tuesday, 28th. From a letter of that date to the Mobile *Advertiser* we extract the following paragraphs:

"There is now neither bark nor ship in port. The last, a Norwegian ship, spread her sails yesterday, and bade adieu to Pensacola and the 'big wars.' It is said Messrs. MERRITT & Co., of this place, made arrangements with her captain to return with a cargo of ice from Norway. Good for Pensacola enterprise.

Military rigor is now in full force. Soldiers find it difficult to navigate the now bayonet-obstructed ways but yesterday free to all. They don't much like the joke, but submit with a seeming good grace.

The steam frigate, no doubt the *Niagara*, which arrived last Saturday, sailed this morning. She has probably gone to the blockade of either New-Orleans or Mobile. The *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* are still absent.

The Orleans Cadets, Capt. DEBUX, have christened their quarters 'Camp Jackson,' in honor of the brave spirit that fell at Alexandria in defending the honor of his flag. The Georgia Regiment, Col. JACKSON, styled their camp 'Camp Stephens,' in compliment to Georgia's distinguished statesman. Camp designations are a great convenience to visitors and friends from abroad.

Gen. MORROW, member of Congress from this State, met in council last night the Pensacola Guards, and gave them a fatherly talk in entering on the 'war-path.' The Guards, I understand, pitch their tents to-morrow. They are a fine-looking set of young men, and ambitious of a place in history.

I am glad to say the health of the army is most excellent."

Mr. SOSSMAN, of the *Tribune*, writing from Pensacola the same day, represents the troops in good health, high spirits, and "eager for the fray." He says:

"Through the courtesy of Col. JACKSON I was permitted to visit Warrington and the Navy-yard, as well as to go down the shore as far as I wished. It being a very warm day, I went no further than Fort Barrancas. This was a special favor to me—all owing to the vegetables.

For the benefit of all anxious inquirers, I will inform them that Gen. BRAGG has erected some batteries along that shore. How many, is none of my business, or 'Old Abe's' either.

The fight, I am satisfied from what I saw, will come off just as soon as that skillful commander, Gen. BRAGG, chooses, and no sooner.

Gen. BRAGG is a man that does not let his 'left hand know what his right hand doeth,' all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have given you all the news I intend to, and if you 'call that treason, make the most of it.'"

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT PHILLIPPA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 7.

A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Commercial* says that Col. KELLY is much better to-night, and is much encouraged. His recovery is probable.

Three companies of the Fifteenth, three of the Sixteenth, Ohio, and three of the Sixth, Indiana, Regiments, and two pieces of Artillery, advanced on Phillippa last night, making a force of 3,000 there. The rebels are probably in force at Beverly, at which point they fell back from Phillippa. Over 500 stand of arms, and 50 horses with wagons, were taken at Phillippa. It has just been reliably ascertained that fifteen bodies were found in a thicket near Phillippa. After the fight, the rebels hid there, and the Indianians, without knowing the fact, discharged their Minié rifles into the bushes to clear them.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the attacking party on the rebel camp at Phillippa consisted of four regiments, in two divisions, one consisting of the First Virginia Regiment, part of the Sixteenth Ohio and Seventh Indiana, under the command of Col. KELLY; the other consisting of the Ninth Indiana and Fourteenth Ohio, under Col. LANDER, of Wagon Road, and Potter and Pryor duel notoriety. Col. KELLY'S Division moved East by railroad to Thorntown, from thence he marched to Phillippa, twenty-two miles. The Indiana Regiment moved by railroad to Webster, where they were joined by the Fourteenth Ohio, from which place they pushed forward on foot to Phillippa, twelve miles distant. The march of the two divisions was performed through darkness, rain and mud. It was a terrible undertaking; but they all went bravely through it unshrinkingly, and without complaint. All night they toiled on through the darkness and storm, the soft earth yielding beneath their feet, till the gray dawn found them in the neighborhood of the enemy. Col. LANDER reports that he arrived on the hill across the river from below Phillippa, and commanding the town before daylight. He at once prepared to open on the rebels at the appointed time. 4 o'clock was the hour at which the attack was to be made simultaneously by both divisions. Col. KELLY was to attack them in the rear and cut off retreat, while Col. LANDER would assail them in front; but Col. KELLY'S Division was behind the appointed hour, owing to the terrible fatigues of the forced march and being misled by guides.

When day began to dawn upon Col. LANDER'S impatient forces, it discovered to them the camp below in a state of commotion, evidently in great alarm and preparing for fight. The hour appointed for the fight came and passed, but still Col. KELLY'S division had not arrived.

Impatient to begin the attack, and fearful that the rascals, almost within his grasp, would escape without smelling powder, Col. LANDER ordered his artillery to begin the attack; and at a quarter past four the guns were unlimbered, and dropped the first messenger of terror into the rebel camp. Simultaneously with the roar of the first gun, Col. KELLY, at the head of his command, came in sight across the river, below the camp, and comprehending the position of affairs, he rushed forward in the direction of the camp. Meanwhile, the battery, having got accurate range, played upon the camp with marked effect, tearing through the tents and houses at a fearful rate. This the chivalry could not stand, and they scattered like rats from a burning barn, after firing at random a volley which did no damage.

Col. KELLY'S command was close after them, and at the same time Col. LANDER'S force came rushing down the hill, yelling like Indians. After chasing them a few miles, the already exhausted men returned to the evacuated camp, to learn the painful fact, that their victory, though complete, was too dearly bought. Col. KELLY, who, with bravery amounting to rashness, was foremost from first to last, was rallying his men in the upper part of the town, the enemy having all apparently fled, when he fell by a shot from a concealed foe. The assassin was an assistant Quartermaster in the Confederate force, named SIMS. He was immediately seized. In the gray, uncertain light of the morning, it was impossible to tell anything about the loss of the enemy, as they carried off their killed and wounded. A leg, which had been torn off by a cannon ball, was picked up in the camp. There was a great deal of blood on the ground and all along the road in the direction of their flight. Hats blankets, coats, and every description of luggage scattered along the road for more than a mile. The rebels left behind forty horses, all their provisions, baggage, and camp equipage, and a good many handsome uniforms, together with 440 muskets. Not a man on our side, as far as heard from, except Col. KELLY, was hurt.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following, says the Ohio *State Journal*, is taken from the report of Lieut. STARLING SULLIVANT to Adj.-Gen. CARRINGTON:

"The expedition was composed of eight companies of Col. KELLY'S Regiment, eight companies Ninth Indiana Regiment, and six companies of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, the whole commanded by Col. KELLY, numbering about 2,500 men. The Secessionists numbered from 1,200 to 1,500. Report says they were well armed, and furnished with horses impressed into the service.

Late on Sunday night, Col. KELLY started with his troops, marching all night, reaching Phillippa and having each regiment assigned to a particular position, except the Ninth Indiana, which had not quite reached their point by daylight next morning, before the rebels discovered that they were surrounded on all points, except the one the Ninth was to assume. Many threw away their arms, leaving their baggage, also 40 horses and 4 wagons loaded with provisions, taking to precipitate flight.

Col. KELLY, while pressing on at the head and considerably in advance of his regiment, was wounded by a pistol-shot fired by a rebel driving a provision wagon. The ball entered the right breast, near the lungs, lodging in his shoulder. The surgeon thinks it very doubtful whether he will recover. In ten minutes more time the rebels would have been completely surrounded. The news of the engagement was brought to Grafton by a person who guided them to the rebels' camp, and was sent back by Col. KELLY for his two sons. This was the only information brought to Grafton when Lieut. SULLIVANT left at six o'clock Monday evening.

THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE WEST.

A letter from Cairo says: "I have been to some pains to ascertain carefully the number of Union troops now under arms in the West. It is as as follows:

Camp at Cairo and Village Ridge	6,000
The Congressional District Encampments in the State	8,350
The Arsenal at St. Louis, under Gen. LEE	5,875
St. Louis, at the Six Regimental Head-quarters	6,390
Three Regiments in Iowa	2,856
Three Regiments in Wisconsin	2,845
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, (Infantry)	1,050
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, (Cavalry)	445
Indiana troops now under arms	5,000
Total within twenty-four hours of Cairo	38,811

Of these about 800 are cavalry, 17,000 rifles, 35 heavy cannons, with 1,500 artillerymen, and the rest infantry. These figures do not vary materially from the actual facts."

A BANKRUPT CITY.

New-Orleans, as we learn from late New-Orleans papers, is a bankrupt city. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on the 15th inst., the Chairman of the Finance Committee stated to the Board that "the city was dead broke, and that he could not see financial daylight." Another Alderman, of large property, resigned his seat, and the Finance Committee reported in favor of suspending all new works, to relieve the finances of the city in that quarter. The *Delta*, commenting on the city's admitted bankruptcy, exposes another source of anxiety. A large number of tax-payers, it says, are at the present time "utterly destitute of the means necessary to pay taxes on their small property," and should the time for payment not be extended, many will be compelled "to allow their homesteads to pass under the hammer of the Sheriff."

The *Delta* alleges that the bankruptcy of the city, though "little over four months of this year have passed," is largely owing to expenditures in furthering the military movements set on foot since the secession of the State; but it is evident that the utter destruction of her credit and business, as the inevitable result of secession, is the real cause of the bankruptcy of the Crescent City, and the destitution to which a large portion of her people are now exposed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States steam corvette *Pensacola* is progressing towards completion at the Washington Navy-yard. She is a new vessel, and has never been to sea. Before the insurrection of the South she was very fortunately removed from Pensacola to Norfolk, and subsequently from the latter place. Having been for some months on the stocks, the *Pensacola* was launched at the Warrington Navy-yard on the 13th of August, 1858. She was designed by Mr. JOHN LINTHALL, to whom has been given the designing of the new craft just ordered. Her draught of water is 17 feet, when loaded; her tonnage, 2,158. She will carry 18 nine-inch broadside guns. The cut-water and quarter galleries of the vessel are admirable specimens of naval ornamental architecture; but her distinguishing peculiarity is her capstan, in which a part of the mahogany used by Gen. JACKSON during the defence of New-Orleans is conspicuously placed. This mahogany was part of an old frame or bed on which a Spanish mortar was mounted by "Old Hickory," in 1814, and which, after the declaration of peace, was brought to Pensacola, where it remained for years. The *Pensacola* cost $82,917 42, while the *Richmond*, built at Norfolk, and about the same size, cost $126,816 08. The machinery of the former is being constructed by Messrs. DICKERSON & SICKLES. "Naval presentiments" being generally verified, it is right to say that the *Pensacola* has been termed, in advance, "the worst steamer ever built in the navy." Professional men think she will be a great failure.

Chief Engineer ISHERWOOD has begun the work of designing the machinery of the new steam vessels of war. He intends to have them supplied with the latest and most approved engines, which, it is said, will be practically tested before being put on board, thereby evading the necessity of ripping up the ships should they not prove successful. Mr. LINTHALL has decided, we believe, that the vessels will not be built of iron or plated with it.

There is a probability that the decision of the Naval Board, relative to the conversion of line-of-battle ships into steamers, will be carried out immediately. The vessels which passed inspection were the *Ohio*, 84, now at Boston; the *Vermont*, 84, at Boston; the *Alabama*, 84, at Portsmouth, N. H.; the *Virginia*, 84, at Boston; the *North Carolina*, 84, at New-York. It would cost some three millions of dollars to effect the necessary change in these vessels. The *Pennsylvania* and *New-York*, at Norfolk, were recommended, but hey will never float again.

A detachment of United States soldiers, recently enlisted at Boston, arrived here yesterday, and were transferred to the head-quarters of the New-York recruiting station, at Fort Columbus. The total arrivals from offices out of town this week, amount to 42, all from Boston and Buffalo. Philadelphia and Rochester have not sent any on since last week. The City rendezvous are not doing much.

The short companies of the Federal troops, now at the National Capital, are being filled up. Recruits from Baltimore have already augmented several companies. The Second Cavalry, and the Infantry regiments that came here from Texas, will be all filled up, and muster their full force before the expiration of the present month.

A detachment of United States Cavalry left town, on Wednesday, for the barracks, Carlisle, Penn., where they are to be provided with horses, uniforms and drilled. The horse-buying officers for the Army have been ordered to extend their tour, and increase purchases. Several additional riding-masters are to be appointed, men of practical horse knowledge being certain to get good wages, &c. The New-York detachments will mount next week.

A crew of 402 seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, left the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, yesterday morning, for Portsmouth, N. H., where they will constitute a ship's company for the United States sailing frigate *Santee*, which, after lying in various positions at the Navy-yard for half a century, will be put in commission, for blockade service, next week. The report of the *Santee's* readiness states that she is in every respect a first-class vessel. Mr. BRADY, the Master of the Brooklyn Yard, takes the men to Portsmouth. The marines, as already reported, were drawn from Head-quarters, Washington.

The chartered steamer *Daylight* hoisted her ensign yesterday, at 11 A. M., and received through Capt. FOOTE her commission from the Navy Department. She is provided with all the necessaries that a craft of her class can stow away, and has her bunkers fairly crammed with coal. She carries an armament of five guns of calibre proportionate to her size, and a crew of 52 seamen, &c. The scarcity of Marines has rendered it impossible to give every ship a guard, and the

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

MARTIAL LAW.

Some Points Suggested for the Consideration of Chief Justice Taney.

The President is "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." The Constitution declares his duty to be, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." "The Executive power" is vested in him.

The Constitution in terms (Art. 1, § 9) recognizes that civil process may be suspended "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and, (amend. Art. 5) that persons may be held to answer for infamous and even capital crimes, without common law procedure, "in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

Congress has power "to declare war, grant letters-of-marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.'

Now, it is to be noted that whilst the people jealously guard their rights by reserving to Congress the power to organize certain forces and declare the state of war, they likewise provide for an efficient government.

Perhaps the best proof of the extent to which they meant to confer power upon the Executive is to be found in the fact that they conferred it, as befits a post of such dignity, in general terms. They meant to create an efficient Executive; bound in peace to see to the faithful execution of the laws—Commander-in-Chief.

Now, it is too plain for argument that they did contemplate martial law. In terms they name the contingency of its existence, or rather of those things which it creates. They contemplate it, not merely in time of war, but of public danger; in cases of rebellion or invasion.

So much for the constitutionality of martial law. The general considerations on which this was adopted, and is to be sustained, are many of them obvious, and need not be urged.

But if the letter of the Charter, or these reasons left the question an open one at first, it has been settled, and is no longer to be debated. It is a dozen years since the Supreme Court, (Chief-Justice TANEY pronouncing the opinion,) declared that whilst "a military Government established as the permanent Government of a State would not be a Republican Government, and it would be the duty of Congress to overthrow it," yet "unquestionably, a State may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection, too strong to be controlled by the civil authority. The power is essential to the existence of every Government, essential to the preservation of order and free institutions, and is as necessary to the States of this Union as to any other Government. If the Government deemed the armed opposition so formidable, and so ramified throughout the State, as to require the use of its military force and the declaration of martial law, we see no ground upon which this court can question its authority. It was a state of war; and the established Government resorted to the rights and usages of war to maintain itself, and to overcome the unlawful opposition. And in that state of things the officers engaged in its military service might lawfully arrest any one, who, from the information before them, they had reasonable grounds to believe was engaged in the insurrection, and might order a house to be forcibly entered and searched, when there were reasonable grounds for supposing he might be there concealed. Without the power to do this, martial law and the military array of the Government would be mere parade, and rather encourage attack than repel it."

Such power could be exercised under the old Charter of Rhode Island. But the reasons on which it rests act with multiplied force in the case of the national sovereignty, to which war rights are confided.

Without entering on the discussion of this subject, it may be remarked that the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly recognized rights appertaining to military command which, though not granted in terms, necessarily belong to it.

Thus, in 1847, a Col. MITCHELL seized the goods of a citizen engaged in lawful trade, and pressed his men into the military service, and the Court, by Chief Justice TANEY, held that, "without doubt, there were occasions in which private property might lawfully be taken or destroyed," and, also, "where a military officer may impress private property." In general terms, he recognized this right "where the action of the civil power would be too late in providing the means which the occasion calls for." (Mitchell *vs.* Harmony.)

And afterwards, in 1853, the same tribunal recognized the lawfulness of the War-tariff of California. "The President," they said, "as constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, authorized the military and naval commander of our forces in California to exercise the belligerent rights of a conqueror, and to impose duties on imports and tonnage, as military contributions for the support of the Government, and of the Army which had the conquest in possession." And they added, "No one can doubt that these orders of the President, and the action of our Army and Navy commander in California, in conformity with them, was according to the law of arms and the right of conquest." (Cross *vs.* Harrison.)

Martial law rests on like reasons, and is to be exercised for similar ends. The rights and powers referred to are incident to military command. So, too, is this, which springs from a paramount and overwhelming necessity. The power to declare martial law is conferred with the military command. It is to be used in case of exigency.

This power has been exercised in former times. Gen. JACKSON was obliged to resort to it, and was sustained.

The occasions for its use have happily been few. But it seems idle, if not criminal, to call in question now, for the safety of the State and preservation of the people, the principles well recognized in lesser exigences and applicable in all analogous agencies.

Yet there is little need to ask for precedent, or to seek to fortify the right with reasons. In the present rebellion and war the military command must be established not only in localities in which the people consist of both loyalists and traitors, and the allegiance of the local governments and authorities is not utterly renounced; but in others, in which both people and local authorities are so arrayed as enemies that no friend of the National Government can resist them unless protected.

If the incidents of this power were not named in the Constitution, as they are, still it must go with the military command. Else there would be no command. It is necessity which calls for and measures the exercise of this power. The army is governed by military law. Suppose Richmond is taken. Is there to be no law there save for the army? Or before its capture, suppose the civil laws are exercised only to impede military operations. If the Judges turn traitors, will the laws protect them? No. Martial law is an incident to military power—well recognized by general public law—well established in our own jurisprudence—contemplated by the Constitution—a necessity created by circumstances—and as it has been exercised, commending the sanction of all loyal citizens.

Necessity answers the only question that could be made—viz.: Who may declare martial law? But as the people love the sanction of law, it is worth while to remark again that it is not limited to time of war. It may be in time of invasion, rebellion or public danger. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy at all times.

As an act of our own Government, the power to declare war is given to Congress. But war may be begun by others, by the attack, invasion, or declaration of foreign foes, or by intestine treason. It is well settled by long series of judicial decisions, that many acts may amount to levying of war on the Government. Is the Executive power useless? Can the Commander-in-Chief do nothing till he shall have called Congress together and had its formal vote?

But in case of mere insurrections Congress has (Stat. 1795) conferred on the President the power to judge of the exigency requiring a call of the militia, and the court in the same case already cited (Luther *vs.* Borden) have declared that he is lawfully clothed with the power of deciding when the contingency exists, and where several bodies claim to have legitimate authority of recognizing the sovereign States of the Union; and that the Judiciary has no right to revise his decision.

It would be well were the words of Chief Justice TANEY on this subject remembered: "It is said that this power in the President is dangerous to liberty, and may be abused. All power may be abused if placed in unworthy hands. It would be difficult to point out any other hands in which this power would be more safe, and at the same time equally effectual. When citizens of the same State are in arms against each other, and the constituted authorities unable to execute the laws, the interposition of the United States must be prompt, or it is of little value. The ordinary course of proceedings in Courts of justice would be utterly unfit for the crisis. And the elevated office of the President, chosen as he is by the people of the United States, and the high responsibility he could not fail to feel when acting in a case of so much moment, appear to furnish as strong safeguards against a willful abuse of power as human foresight and prudence could well provide."

It is right to hold the Chief Justice to the authority of Gen. JACASON and the words of his own adjudications. It is quite certain that this martial law power is well grounded in public law, in the Constitution, laws and judicial decisions of the country. It is quite as certain that the people will sustain the most efficient as well as careful exercise of power. Let the President call for men and money at his will. Let him exercise the extremest of military power when he thinks the public good requires.

C. M. E.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

PROGRESS IN DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS—NUMBER OF TROOPS IN CAMPS—RUMORS FROM BELOW—THE SABBATH—THE REBELS FRIGHTENED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAIRO, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

I returned here night before last, and find that much progress has been made in completing the defences. The old brewery on the Point has been demolished, with a view to the erection of a fortification in its place. Half a dozen twenty four and thirty-two pounders have been added to the artillery. The quarters of the soldiers have been materially improved, and the dress and drill of the men give assurance of a decided advance in military efficiency.

Bird Point, on the Missouri shore, has been occupied by Col. SWITNER'S St. Louis Regiment, and no steamboats are now going down the river.

The Missouri Regiment is composed of Germans, who are hard at work fortifying their position. They are under the command of Gen. PRENTISS, and constitute, practically, a portion of his force. The whole number of troops now in camp, is between four and five thousand—nearly five.

We hear very little from below. Rumors reach us of bodies of men congregating in Western Tennessee and Kentucky, but the details are indefinite. It is generally supposed, however, among the officers here, that there is to be a fight soon.

A gentleman just up from New-Orleans informs us that it is confidently believed *there*, that Capt. MONTGOMERY, of Kansas, is on the Arkansas border with a large force, and that troops have been sent up to Fort Smith, to aid in the defence of that State. My informant saw two of the companies who were shipped by steamboat up the Arkansas river. They intended to capture MONTGOMERY—a feat which Gen. HARNEY and Gen. FROST were both unable to do, though backed by the State of Missouri.

There is some sickness among the troops, but not more than should be expected.

ZOUAVE.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 2, 1861.

That war, *pro tempore*, abolishes the Sabbath, I suppose is generally understood, though the strong tendency of the American people toward its sacred observance partially survives the rude shock of military preparation. Here in Cairo the custom shares the same fate as at other points of armed occupation. While the necessities of our warlike condition occupy the first thought in public estimation, still the religious feeling crops out unmistakably whenever an opportunity is presented. During this whole day the observant eye sees no departure from military regulation, no cessation of essential labor. The *reveille* wakes the drowsy soldiers as usual, in the morning, and the *tattoo*, as on other evenings, reminds him of the stern discipline of the camp. All day long teams have been occupied in hauling lumber and stores, as usual; and I saw a cavalry company go through the daily drill under the eye of the General in command. Yet amidst scenes like these have occurred intervals occupied in a manner very different; and the whole day has been pervaded by a comparative repose and sentiment of reverence that attests the ineffaceable imprint which the institutions of the Pilgrims have stamped upon the character of the North. Not only do the army chaplains discharge the sacred functions which are provided for in all the separate organizations, but the services are honored on the part of the soldiers with an attention which similar rites do not always receive from congregations of a more fashionable and frivolous character. So, too, do the local churches concentrate the usual share of attention and attendance; and the general deportment of all persons, civilians and soldiers, attests something more than an enforced compliance with custom. The music which reëchoes from sweet voices through the halls of the St. Charles, is such as we find written in *Bradbury and Mason*; and in the streets, if "Old Hundred" has not superseded "Dixie" and "Nellie Gray," the musical genius of New Dahomey is, at least, in the repetitious rhetoric of the great Magyar, "silent, voiceless, mute."

These things remind me to say that Cairo is fast becoming, for the local society of Illinois, a place of fashionable resort. The concentration here of the State troops, has naturally brought some of the best elements of masculine society; and as they are perforce separated thus from their feminine complements, the latter, in obedience to a natural law, follow in their wake. Not only do wives come to spend what hours are possible with their husbands before the stern conflict tears them, perhaps forever from their arms, but we also have a fair sprinkling of younger ladies who have at least no conjugal ties to draw them hither. I like this, for it all tends to elevate the soldier's character and intensifies his patriotism. War, always dreadful, is so new, so startling an experience for the American citizen, that we need to encourage all influences that will guard him against demoralization of every kind.

The travel is still lively, and the current sets strongly and steadily towards the North. The packets continue to run to Columbus and Paducah—thus making railroad connections which supply to those who would seek safety from persecution and danger a substitute for the steamboats which the *embargo* has chained to the levees. Only the movement southward of freight is interdicted; even heavy baggage being subjected to examination, as I had myself occasion to witness. In fact, in this respect, as well as in the general discharge of his duties, it is only just to say that Gen. PRENTISS is giving great satisfaction to everybody but the rebels. Though quiet and undemonstrative in manner, he is vigilant and energetic in the extreme; and those who know him best, give him credit for military skill and undaunted courage.

It seems to be generally understood now, that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been detailed to the command of the Western Department of the rebel army, and is in Tennessee, superintending, in person, its organization and arming. Some apprehend that he contemplates an offensive movement against this point. I hardly think this can be so; for, aside from the necessity of his pursuing a defensive policy for the present, in order to retain the sympathy of Tennessee and Kentucky—or that much which now exists—I do not believe him to have force at command which would justify a movement on Cairo. I believe he will rather organize, arm and drill his forces, and fortify the most important points on the river, awaiting the attack which he knows *will be made* before long.

Some are talking of a descent immediately on Columbus, by the troops now here. This is impossible, as there is not a man more here at present than is needed to hold the position. Before we can assume the offensive, we must be largely reinforced by men and ordnance, and supplied with steamers for purposes of transportation. It may be possible that Government can give us these by the 8th instant, so as to move immediately after the election in Tennessee; but I rather believe that its energies will be employed in strengthening the defences of this point, and providing against the possibility of its loss, in order to retain the complete command it gives of the river, and keep the rebels in check until events are ripe for a blow that will be decisive when struck.

ZOUAVE.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Ill., Monday, June 3, 1861.

The Memphis rebels are taking the alarm about the 80,000 men which the veracious telegraph has uttered (prophetically) at Cairo, to make a descent on that devoted town. "We may, at any hour," says the Memphis *Avalanche*, look for news that will be both *startling* and *true*. Memphis will soon be the cynosure of all eyes, as it is now certain that she is to be invaded by the *hoard* [your correspondent responsible for the italics—the *Avalanche* for the spelling] of thieves, robbers and assassins in the pay." In his alarm, the editor forgets to say in whose pay this immoral *hoard* is to be. There, with a slight exercise of the Southern fancy, he adds twenty per cent. to the figures of the telegraph, and proceeds to repel them in true Southern style. "*Let the scoundrels come!*" he exclaims, with an affluence of bravado that may reassure some of his readers, if not himself; "our brave volunteers are panting to meet them. Tennessee alone is perfectly able to turn back the tide of invasion. * * * Woe! unto the poor creatures who shall be dragged into our State for such unholy purposes!" With which rhetorical and Cassandra-like climax, the article grandly closes.

Another little paragraph from the same paper illustrates the spirit in which the election is to be conducted—"Vote with an open ticket," says the editor of the *Avalanche*, "every man that votes with a folded ticket will be SPOTTED."

Whatever the plans of Government may be in regard to descending the Mississippi, we have no additional evidence of any such intentions here. The regular business of strengthening the defences is going on, and we hear of reinforcements expected—not, however, in large numbers. But that the Tennesseeans expect such a movement, is clear. Gen. PILLOW is keeping up a regular fire of general and special orders upon the heads of his co-rebels, which resound with great resonance and effect. The discharge of June 1 orders all *absentees from their camps without leave* to return by the 6th inst., under penalty of being treated as DESERTERS—whose fate is death. He also prohibits the passage of *cotton* northward through the State, and orders the public not to visit the defensive works being thrown up at Randolph, as they interrupt their progress. On the 2d he tells the staff officers not to quarrel for precedence; and not having probably learned the late judicial dogma pronounced by his old friend, Gen. BUTLER, he pathetically appeals to the planters to send in their able-bodied negroes to Randolph to complete the defences. "If a good force of laborers can be had," says the General, "they will not be wanted for more than ten days. If we do not arrest the invading forces of the enemy, planters will have nothing to work." He does not specify how the ditches are to be dug.

Randolph, you will observe, is on the Mississippi, some thirty or forty miles above Memphis; and it is apparent that every effort is being made to so fortify the point as to arrest the course of our troops before they arrive in the neighborhood of their chief city.

Two men were shot here to-day by accident—one of them, it is thought, will not recover. The stories circulated about sickness in the camp are exaggerations. There are not over fifty men in all the hospitals—some from sun-stroke—a few very light cases of typhoid fever. The medical attendance is good, and I believe the character of the hospitals will compare favorably with any.

You may depend that there will be no fight in this region immediately, unless the Government shall make a movement South.

ZOUAVE.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN MICHIGAN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

JONESVILLE, Mich., Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

I read your article on "Cavalry Wanted," in the DAILY TIMES of the 1st inst., with a good deal of pleasure and interest. Just what we now require is a good number of Cavalry companies for Virginia, and yet it has been very difficult to get the Government to accept any horse companies. We have a horse Artillery company now on its way to the war, with six brass pieces, and, we doubt not, it will be needed. It is a fine company, and was sent from Coldwater, in this State, and has been drilling for over a month past. Several volunteer horse companies have been got up throughout the State, but we think have been disbanded, as it is reported they are not wanted. This may be State policy and not United States orders. Some of these Cavalry companies propose to give their horses to the Government, if they will accept their company. One was got up at Niles of 100, but has been disbanded, and a Capt. STODDET of this company is getting up a company of Rangers, and hopes, on account of being an acquaintance of Secretary CAMERON, to get it accepted. The Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteers went into encampment at Adrian, at Camp Williams, last week. This camp is named after Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Detroit lately appointed Major-General, and a distinguished officer in the Mexican War. The companies are not yet filled up to the maximum number of 101. All boys under 21 years are sent home to get the written consent of their parents before being received, and the sending home of quite a number reduced the companies considerably. Col. D. A. WOODBURY is in command of the regiment. It is expected they will be ordered off soon to the war. The Colonels thus far appointed are Col. MCCONNELL, at Grand Rapids, Col. O. B. WILCOX, now at Alexandria, and a West Point Cadet, who was lieutenant in the Mexican war, and very capable; Col. RICHARDSON, now at Fort Wayne, Detroit, with a regiment, who served with distinction in the Mexican war, and was brevated several times for bravery.

Gov. BLAIR has directed the formation of three "skeleton" regiments to encamp soon, probably, at Jackson. These are to rendezvous at Jackson and be drilled and when wanted the companies will be called out. Col. J. R. GROSVENER, of Monroe, and Gen. CUSTENNIS, of Kalamazoo, both excellent officers, have been tendered the appointments for two regiments, and the third has not been determined upon. Gov. BLAIR is doing his duty nobly, and receives the commendation of all military men. He, a strong Republican, has appointed most of the colonels from the Democratic ranks. Party is not taken into consideration at all. The best and most worthy men are selected. The military spirit in this State is very high. We are going to try and save what money is needed to carry on the war, without sending our bonds to be sold in New-York. There is ability enough in the State to take all we require to fit out these seven regiments, and it is thought our citizens will take $250,000 of the loan at home. We are having it very wet, but the crops all look good.

Yours truly, W.

EXPERIENCES OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated at the head-quarters of the Seventy-first Regiment, Washington Navy-yard, Wednesday, June 5:

I have just received your two papers, for which many thanks. The TIMES is looked upon with great favor here, on account, more especially of its reliability in all matters of moment having reference to the movements of troops. I am not aware of the extent of its circulation in the City of Washington, but I have reason to believe that it is not inferior to any other daily.

I was on guard, last night, at the Eastern Branch Bridge. The first part of the evening was well enough, but towards morning the rain came down hard and fast, and as it is still pouring fiercely, I came to the conclusion that we had better take one of our steamers and convert it into an ark for the occasion. There are plenty of "Ararats" across the Branch, I assure you. When it does rain in this locality it comes with a vengeance, the rain seeming to go right through you. We mount a guard of eighty men at this bridge, (exclusive of the non-commissioned and commissioned officers,) every night. We also have there a boat-howitzer, well manned by a body of Uncle Sam's sailors—a fine looking set of men. I am inclined to think the enemy would meet with rather a warm reception, even from this small force. We occupy a small house, partly over the water, and have erected a plank guard house just opposite. Our boys sometimes go foraging across the Branch, and, for a quite reasonable sum, can secure a very good meal. I had some most excellent coffee over there this very morning, first rate bread and butter, ham and eggs, cheese, strawberries, &c., &c., all for a trifle.

Our Company I has arrived. Yesterday afternoon they had a "target-shoot." The target was a pine log, about four inches thick, and was placed at a distance of about eighty yards out in the Branch. Their weapons are the celebrated Minié rifle. The men, owing to a very strong wind and driving rain, which happened at the time, did not shoot well, but when a ball did strike the target it went clean through, and did not seem to vary much from a straight line afterwards. Those Minié rifles are terrible weapons. I have known a ball from one of them to go clean through a young green tree fully five inches thick, and that, too, at a distance of over one hundred yards. Green wood will stop a ball quicker than any other. Company I is a rifle company from the Nineteenth Regiment of Newburgh, New-York, and are fine looking, evenly-sized men. They have a frock coat for a fatigue jacket, caps like ours, and the pants like ours too, in color, but they have a single, dark-green cord, instead of the black stripe, edged with gold cord.

The young man, named PURDY, mentioned in the New-York papers as having been taken in Gen. BUTLER'S camp as a spy, is a member of Company C, Seventy-first. He is now in the room. He went down South to see his sister, I understand. I believe him to be an honorable young fellow.

The regiment is in good health, notwithstanding the fickleness of the weather. Last Sunday was a very hot day, even for me, though I was brought up in Washington, and can stand a great deal of heat. But even the great heat has no effect upon the patriotism of the men of the North now here. I do firmly believe that Northern men can very soon bring themselves to stand a Southern sun fully as well as those who have been born and bred there. Our determination to do our duty as far as we can is "irrepressible." This regiment, I tell you, *want to get a chance.* To be cooped up in barracks is exceedingly unpleasant. We are young, ambitious men, unaccustomed to restraint, with the fiery, impetuous blood of youth coursing through our veins. Col. VOSBURGH was told by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT that we "should be called to the first active service that might offer." Gen. SCOTT promised this; but "I don't see it," as our boys sometimes say. We do pretty heavy duty as we are now situated. Besides the eighty men at the Eastern Branch Bridge, which I previously alluded to, we post sixty-four men in the Yard, a large number on board the *Pawnee*, to guard the Secessionists who were brought up here, a guard on the *Mount Vernon*, now in the ship-house for repairs, a guard on the *Philadelphia*, now down the river, another guard on the *Baltimore*, and still another on the *Anacosta*, the latter a body of twenty-two men from Company C, and who were lately engaged in the bombardment of Aquia Creek. So you see we do some work.

We rise every morning at 5 o'clock. From 6 to 6:45 there is a company drill. The regiment then goes to prayer in front of the Colonel's quarters, standing, with uncovered heads. At 9, and from that time till 1, the various companies practice target shooting. Then between 3 and 5 in the afternoon, the companies drill separately again. At 6 o'clock we have a grand dress parade, the band in their handsome New-York uniform, led by the unsurpassed HARVEY, and the drum-corps. We go through the manual of arms, and then, facing to the right, proceed to the lower end of the Yard, and execute such battalion movements as our Colonel commands. This same HENRY P. MARTIN (our beloved Colonel) is a splendid drill-officer, exceedingly quick, and he never makes a mistake. What he doesn't know about manœuvring a regiment is not worth knowing. He is familiar with the men, very affable to every one, and would do anything to gratify even a whim of the least of those under him; but when he speaks in a tone of command he is implicitly obeyed, and that, too, on the instant. I will give you an instance. When the hearse containing the body of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH had passed us for the second and last time, on its way to the dépôt, the Colonel brought the men to a "shoulder arms," then to an "order," and then to "in place, rest." The day being exceedingly oppressive, and the men having waited about ten minutes, and not thinking they were going to "fall in" very soon, threw themselves down upon the grass for a few minutes' rest. When men receive the command "in place, rest," it means that they are not to leave the ranks. The Colonel noticed what was going on, and when he wished the regiment to proceed, he did not order the drums to call them together, but simply gave the command: "Attention! Battalion, shoulder arms—right face—forward, march!" Many of the men being, out of the ranks, sprang up and immediately rushed to their places. The rebuke will never need again to be administered. The fact was, no man had any business to leave the ranks, and the Colonel took the most efficient way of guarding against a repetition of the error. Any regiment would have acted just as we did, but the Colonel didn't like it, and acted accordingly. The men shook their heads doubtfully when we marched along, and I guess more than one was puzzled in his brain about it. When I say the men "left the ranks," I mean they sat down on the grass which was only four or five feet behind them—they did not go away.

First-Lieut. MAYNARD, of Company C, is now in command of the "boat squad" of the *Anacosta*. Lieut. PRENDERGAST having left to attend to other duties. I understand the "boys" handled the big 32 pounders like old artillerists.

J. M. D.

A REQUISITION FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY CONTEMPLATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest the TIMES has taken recently in Cavalry and Artillery service in our army, prompts me to lay before it a plan which has been submitted to the authorities at Washington, and which has met with unanimous approbation wherever it has been explained.

It is well settled that an efficient Cavalry and Artillery are indispensable auxiliaries to the Infantry, particularly in a campaign, where it becomes necessary to penetrate the enemy's country.

The rebels at the South, while they are inferior to us in infantry, and perhaps artillery, are superior to us in cavalry.

The use of saddle horses at the South is universal, and all accounts concur in the fact that a large body of cavalry has been incorporated into their army.

Cavalry is particularly useful for scouts, attacks, covering retreats, making advance movements and protecting the ranks of the advancing army, &c., &c.

It is proposed that we raise a cavalry of 20,000—10,000 for Eastern service and 10,000 for Western service.

A majority of our soldiers now enlisted in the infantry are from the cities and manufacturing towns, and are mechanics, laborers, &c., and while they are first-rate for that purpose, they would not be good for cavalry.

That service requires young active men accustomed to the use of horses, and who know how to handle, feed, and take care of them. In every town in the loyal States there are a number of just such young men; full of fire and eager for the contest—who own horses, and would gladly enlist if an opportunity was offered.

In order to meet the want in question, and furnish the opportunity named, it is proposed to make a requisition for 20,000 volunteers for the war, with horses, (or any other number required,) proportionally distributed among the loyal States; with a recommend to the Governors of the several States to accept volunteers in the proportion of from 1 to 10 from each town.

That a military department be specially organized to take charge of the enlistments, and muster the volunteers into service.

It is believed that before the 4th of July, the whole number could be enlisted. The particular merits of the plan are, among others—

1. That a better class of volunteers and horses would be brought into service; as there would spring up a laudable rivalry between towns and cities and States, and each would see to it that they were represented by their best men and horses.

2. The country would feel it less, by having the requisitions in effect from every town.

3. There would be an immense saving to the Government, probably not less than $3,000,000 in cavalry horses alone.

There can be no doubt but that the people of all the loyal States except in portions of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, would eagerly and enthusiastically respond, and that in a very brief period we should have the finest cavalry ever mustered into service.

It is proposed to raise the artillery by either making a requisition of one or more full companies from each of the loyal States, or let notice be given that one each or more would be accepted from each of the loyal cities. It is desirable in enlisting artillery volunteers to get those who have seen service, and they are more apt to be found in the cities than in the country.

It is suggested also that the Government indemnify volunteers against the loss of their horses in the service.

Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of our own State, has been mentioned in connection with the Military Department to be charged with the duty of mustering the force into service, if the plan is adopted.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1861.

THE REAL HAVELOCK CAP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in your paper of yesterday's date, stating that the Havelock caps worn by the troops here were not the same as those used by the people of India, allow me to state that you are quite correct.

The proper Havelock cap is a hat made of any light fabric, (cheap straw would do as well,) and covered with light cotton cloth, from six to seven yards long, wound round the hat, so as the thickness of its folds will keep out the sun and prevent sun-stroke. When there is no sun, this cloth can be taken off and tied around the waist. This head-dress is, in all probability, the best adapted for a hot climate, and I assure you that it is only the fear of the little *bugs* that prevents men from using it here during the Summer months' war.

Should any of your military friends wish to see the hat, pants and jacket, such as are worn by people in Oriental lands, I will feel great pleasure in sending them a suit. Yours, &c., HINDOSTAN.

THE SECESSION OF ARKANSAS.

Appended is the secession ordinance which the Arkansas State Convention adopted on May 6, Hon. ISAAC MURPHY, of Madison County, alone voting in the negative:

AN ORDINANCE *to dissolve the Union now existing between the State of Arkansas and the other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."*

Whereas, In addition to the well-founded causes of complaint set forth by this Convention in resolutions adopted on the 11th of March, A. D. 1861, against the sectional party now in power at Washington City, headed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, he has, in the face of resolutions passed by this Convention, pledging the State of Arkansas to resist to the last extremity any attempt on the part of such power to coerce any State that seceded from the old Union, proclaimed to the world that war should be waged against such States, until they should be compelled to submit to their rule, and large forces to accomplish this have by this same power been called out, and are now being marshalled to carry out this inhuman design, and to longer submit to such rule or remain in the old Union of the United States would be disgraceful and ruinous to the State of Arkansas.

Therefore, we the People of the State of Arkansas in convention assembled, do hereby declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the "ordinance and acceptance of compact," passed and approved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1836, whereby it was by said General Assembly ordained that, by virtue of the authority vested in said General Assembly, by the provisions of the ordinance adopted by the convention of delegates assembled at Little Rock, for the purpose of forming a constitution and system of government for said State, the propositions set forth in "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes were freely accepted, ratified and irrevocably confirmed articles of compact and union between the State of Arkansas and the United States," and all other laws and every other law and ordinance, whereby the State of Arkansas became a member of the Federal Union be and the same are hereby in all respects and for every purpose herewith consistent repealed, abrogated, and fully set aside; and the union now subsisting between the State of Arkansas and the other States under the name of the United States of America is hereby forever dissolved.

And we do hereby further declare and ordain, that the State of Arkansas hereby resumes to herself all rights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America—that her citizens are absolved from all allegiance to said Government of the United States, and that she is in full possession and exercise of all the rights and sovereignty which appertain to a free and independent State.

We do further ordain and declare, that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States of America, or of any act or acts of Congress, or treaty, or under any law of this State, and not incompatible with this ordinance shall remain in full force and effect, and no wise altered or impaired, and have the same effect as if this ordinance had not been passed.

HOW A MAN WILL FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE.

We find in the *Southern Confederacy*, (Atlanta, Ga.,) of the 28th ult., the following advertisement:

$250 REWARD

Will be given for the arrest of GEORGE MARTIN, dead or alive, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments against the Southern Confederacy, and admitted by him—and for an attempt to take the life of Lieut. CARRUTHERS, when under arrest.

BROWN & LAIDLER,
S. M. MANNING,
T. J. MCGRIFF,
H. H. WHITEHEAD,
And others.

All papers in the South please copy.

Accompanying the above the *Confederacy* makes the following statement:

"We clip the foregoing from the Pulaski *Times*, published at Hawkinsville, in this State. MARTIN resided some eight miles east of that place. It appears that he said that "if LINCOLN would march his forces through the Southern States, that he would link his destiny with him, and that if the war continued five years he would be as rich as he wanted to be; that there were tories who got rich in the Revolutionary War, and that he would do so in this."

Lieut. CARRUTHERS was dispatched to arrest him, and he gave himself up, acknowledging that he had used the language with which he was charged. Lieut. CARRUTHERS took him in a buggy to carry him to Hawkinsville for trial. He was uneasy for fear he would be hung, but was assured that he would only have to leave the country. When within two miles of town he was permitted to get out of the buggy. On getting back into it, he threw up his hand and frightened Lieut. CARRUTHERS' horse, which was a spirited and restless animal, causing him to spring very suddenly, compelling Lieut. CARRUTHERS to release his hold on his musket and grasp the reins. MARTIN immediately seized the gun and with it aimed a well directed blow at CARRUTHERS' head, who dodged and received it across his back or shoulders; CARRUTHERS then jumped from the buggy, and as he did so, MARTIN stepped back and cocked the gun. CARRUTHERS sprang behind the horse, and being followed by MARTIN, ran around the opposite side. MARTIN then presented the musket. CARRUTHERS told him to "crack his whip," and at the same time fired on MARTIN with a revolver, at the discharge of which MARTIN dropped his head, from which CARRUTHERS thinks his ball took effect. MARTIN then wheeled as if to pass around the buggy, and as he did so another shot was fired by CARRUTHERS, but without effect. As MARTIN reached the rear of the buggy, CARRUTHERS fired a third time, and thinks that this shot took effect also. MARTIN was by this time on the same side with CARRUTHERS, and CARRUTHERS again sprang to the opposite side. MARTIN instantly fired upon him with the musket, the muzzle of which was not exceeding five feet from the horse, and the whole charge passing into the shoulder of the horse. Finding that the shot had not taken effect, MARTIN clubbed his musket, and Lieut. CARRUTHERS fired upon him again, and thinking his pistol exhausted, threw it into his face, inflicting a severe wound. MARTIN then wheeled and ran. The alarm was given by Lieut. CARRUTHERS as soon as possible, and some of the guards who were behind at the time the affray took place, upon finding out the condition of affairs, immediately started for dogs to follow the trail. Lieut. CARRUTHERS hurried to town as rapidly as the condition of his horse would permit, and gave notice to the members of the company of what had transpired, and in half an hour Capt. RYAN had forty or fifty men in pursuit. MARTIN was followed until daybreak the next morning, but escaped. It seems that he obtained a horse from a negro of WILLIAM ALLEN, and thus evaded his pursuers. The negro states that he was bleeding freely when he saw him, and that he was evidently severely wounded.

HON. R. M. MCLANE.

The following card appears in the Baltimore papers.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 3, 1861.

SIR: I beg to return through you my sincere thanks to the Southern Rights Convention for the honor of the nomination to Congress in the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland.

I have no hesitation in declaring my cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Convention in opposition to the present war, and in favor of the restoration of peace by the recognition of the Confederate States, and I feel a lively conviction that no other policy can avert the ruin and disaster that now menaces the whole country.

If I felt that it was in my power to consolidate an opinion on these issues in the Fourth Congressional District, I would gladly consent to become a candidate for Congress. Such results, however, require unanimity of action and resolution among all those who concur in such sentiments, and it is for the reason that I do not feel assured that these exist that I decline the nomination.

Regretting that I should disappoint the wishes of the Convention, and consulting only my sense of duty,

I remain, very respectfully your obt. servant,
ROBT. M. MCLANE.

To Dr. A. C. ROBINSON, President of the Southern Rights Convention.

THE TELEGRAPH SEIZURES.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press:*

"The dispatches seized in the telegraph offices are all being collected and brought on here. Mr. SANFORD, of Philadelphia, President of the American Telegraph Company, has been appointed to superintend the examination, and will forthwith appoint a necessary force to carry through the examination."

Mr. Cassius Clay and his Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leader this morning on "Our Advocates in England," is (at least to *one* of your readers) exceedingly enigmatical. I confess myself unable to strike the key to its interpretation. There is humor, but whether of ridicule or irony, or both, and whether aimed at our respectable, pains-taking, money-making Brother across the water, or at our valiant and enthusiastic representative at the Court of St. Petersburgh, (and General Advocate at all the other courts,) the writer hereof is in terrible doubt; he has a vague suspicion that your strictures are purposely—what they are!

But seriously, is not this conduct of Mr. CLAY such an outrage upon all the proprieties, as deserves from the Press a notice that will serve to remind our foreign ministers of their obligations to the courtesies and decencies of life? What infatuation could have possessed Mr. CLAY, while on his way to his special and only post of duty, to address through the London *Times* an appeal to the people and Government of England, over his *official* signature as Minister to another Court? Is it possible that a gentleman who has never been accused of vanity, one who has a national reputation for courage, wished to divide with Mr. ADAMS the honors of St. James? It is more probable that he was over zealous—a trait too common among our foreign agents heretofore.

Not only in the circumstances attending the publication of Mr. CLAY'S plea for his Government, but in its matter and style, has he been singularly unfortunate. Such crudity, such confusion and such exaggeration of statement, such dashing pertness of style—old England ever see the like?

This was *not* very well in London, and it would be very ill anywhere. It proves not only that Mr. C. has seen very little of the world, but that he knows very little of any part of it, except that which he has seen.

But I fear my feelings have betrayed me into a too harsh judgment of a noble man, who, for his sacrifices and his sufferings in a cause he believes just, deserves well of his country. Let us hope, and not without good reason, that he will perform his mission with credit to himself, and honor to his nation. S. A. G.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

Northern Slaves Sold to the South—A Few Figures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish you would give an emphatic denial to the false accusation contained in the article copied from the London *Times*, wherein that paper states, "that it was a piece of knavery in the Northern people to attack the 'institution,' after they had made money by selling their own negroes to the cotton-growers, when Slavery was no longer profitable at the North."

The statistics from the census give the best answer to all such slanderous statements:

In 1790 there were in the New-England States, 7,746 free blacks and 9 349 slaves. In 1800 after the acts for emancipation had been passed, we find there were 17 317 free blacks, and 1 332 slaves. Allowing one per cent. per annum for the natural increase of the free black population, the total number would have been, in the year 1800, only 8 520; whereas we find the number 17,317, proving beyond dispute that the emancipated slaves became a part of the free black population.

The same is true of New-York. In 1820 there were 29 980 free blacks and 10,088 slaves. In 1830 there were 44,870 free blacks and 75 slaves.

Respectfully yours, J. R. W.

Lieut. Richardson Not an Officer of Doubtful Loyalty.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER CALEB CUSHING, EAST BOSTON, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in your paper of June 5, an article headed

circumstances: Mr. Oxley stated that he got into the Royal Artillery School at Woolwich, by the influence of the late Duke of York; and, after passing the usual examinations, obtained a lieutenancy-commission, and served as an officer of Artillery for twenty-one years. Government offered at that time, about twenty years back, what was called a "boon" to officers who had served for a certain number of years. The so-called "boon" was the permission to sell their commissions and the grant of a piece of land in Canada. He accepted the offer, and when he went out to Canada he found that his property was fifteen miles from any human habitation; that the road to it lay for the greater part of the year under three or four feet of snow; and that the land itself was perfectly useless to him, being so covered with timber that it would require an enormous capital to clear it. The only benefit he ever got from it was, that he cut down a quantity of the timber, which he made into two rafts, floated them down the river and sold them. No doubt the property might have been made valuable if he had had capital to improve it. He then became manager and editor of the Ottawa *Advertiser* newspaper, after which he removed to Stratton Island, and became professor of mathematics and military tactics at Stratton Island College. Subsequently he edited the New-York *Picayune* for four years, and more recently he became editor of a newspaper in New-Orleans. But when the recent disturbances broke out he was required to take an oath of allegiance to the new Southern (Secession) Confederacy, and to abjure his own country. This he refused to do; but finding that several persons who had so refused had been hanged on suspicion of being Abolitionists, and that others were ignominiously expelled, he was obliged to make his escape and return to England. After an absence of nearly years from London, he could find none of his old friends, and could get no employment. Mr. Oxley regretted that he could do no more than give him some temporary assistance from the poor-box, and hoped that he might get some employment shortly.

LAW REPORTS.

Bank Agency for the Payment of Notes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Abram B. Wetmore vs. *John W. L. Mattock.*—The plaintiff and Wm. H. Wetmore, since deceased, were merchants in the City of New-York, and sold goods to the defendant, who resided at Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana. The defendant on March 13, 1857, made his note, payable to the order of A. B. & W. H. Wetmore, for $246 09, payable six months after date, at the Bank of the Capital, Indianapolis, with current exchange on New-York, and therefore fell due Sept. 16, 1857.

On the 19th of August, 1857, A. B. & W. H. Wetmore inclosed the note to the cashier of the Bank of the Capital, with directions *to give it attention.*

On the 13th of August, 1857, defendant inclosed $300 to the Bank of the Capital, with which he kept an account.

The money was accompanied by a letter of the defendant to the bank. This letter was not produced on the trial, although shown to be in the possession of Coffin & Fitzgibbon, assignees of the bank. Parol evidence was offered as to its contents, but ruled out by the referee.

The money was received at the Bank of the Capital, on 14th August, 1857.

The Bank of the Capital did not pay said note, but placed the money to the defendant's credit, and failed on the 15th September, 1857, and passed the note, with other notes, to Thomas H. Sharp, Cashier of the Indianapol s Branch Banking Company, by whom it was held on the 16th September, 1857, and caused to be protested and returned to A. B. & W. Wetmore.

The referee, Edgar Ketchum, Esq., found for the plaintiff, for the amount of the note, interest, exchange, and protest fees, $286 96.

The defendant excepts to the report of the referee, 1st. To the decision of the referee as matter of law, that the Bank of the Capital was not the agent of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff not bound by his acts, and that payment to the bank would not operate as a payment of the note in suit, until the same should have been credited by the bank. A number of other exceptions were taken to findings of fact. The above is the only exception to conclusion of law. Case argued, and decision reserved.

C. C. Nott, for appellant; H. D. Van Orden, for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

PETTY CASES—PLEAS.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the people, Patrick Houston was tried for felonious assault upon a police officer, who had been called into the house by prisoner's wife, and then stabbed by the prisoner himself. The jury convicted, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Johnson next pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

James Connell pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

William O'Neil pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Peter Uhl was next tried for felonious assault with a twelve foot pole, which was wielded over the complainant's head to the detriment of the integrity of his scalp. Provocation was proved, and the prisoner was acquitted.

The Court then adjourned.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Morange vs. *Morris.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lounsbury et al vs. *Devlin.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Eckford et al vs. *Norney.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Anable vs. *Conklin et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jarvis vs. *Gray.*—Judgment reversed, and case sent back to referee.

Colgate vs. *Russell.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Skinner vs. *Tinker.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

Swineburn et al vs. *Mitchell et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Linden, Jr., vs. *Graham.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Holdane et al, vs. *Conklin et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Stroud vs. *Pillor.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cook vs. *Miller.*—Judgment on plaintiff's remitting interest prior to the 19th Sept., 1856, without costs of appeals.

Till vs. *Berger.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Johnson vs. *Jackson.*—Order reversed, with costs, on the demurrer for defendant, unless plaintiff amend his complaint within ten days, and pay the costs of appeal and costs below.

Bank of the State of New-York vs. *The Xenia Bank.*—New trial ordered—costs to abide event.

Priest vs. *Price.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Barnard, J.—*Seekamp* vs. *Smita.*—Motion denied with costs.

Bancker vs. *Bancker.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Hastings vs. *Lawson.*—Findings and decree settled.

Adams vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion denied with costs.

Thomas vs. *Hunt.*—Two cases. Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Allen, J.—*Newhouse* vs. *Jackson.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Beele vs. *Lawrence, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale. Amount due, $12,573 72.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Brady, J.—*Spolean* vs. *Newman.*—Cases and amendments settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 5.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg.	84¾	100
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1881, Cou.	84¾	150
6,000	do	84¾	260
16,000	do	84	100
2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	86¾	250
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874, Cou	77¾	7
100	Treas. 12 p. c. n.	102¾	50
5,000	do	102½	50
17,000	Tenn. State 6s	50	50
5 000	do	50	50
4,000	do	50¾	50
1 000	do	50	50
6 000	Va. State 6s	45	50
5,000	do	44¾	50
24,000	do	44	100
5 000	do	10s 43	100
5 000	do	60s. 40	100
1 000	N. Car. State 6s	52	100
4,000	Missouri State 6s	39	50
27,000	do	38¾	100
11,000	do	38	100
30,000	do	b30 38¾	100
1,000	California St. 7s	76¾	100
1 000	Bud R.R. 1st m.	106	100
3 000	Bud & 3d M. Bds	78	100
3,000	M. C. & P. bds.	61 68	250
2 000	do	87¼	150
1,000	do	87	13
1,000	M. C. & P. 1st M.		70
	S. F. Conv's Bds.	93	150
1 000	Illinois C. R. Bds	80	750
20	American Ex. Co.	77	100
80	Corn Ex. Bank	75	650
10	Fark Bank	88	150
100	Canton Co.	83	100
100	D & H. C. Co.	80	10
50	Panama R.	s10 108	

	do		50
	do		50
	do		50
20	Harlem Railroad		10½
	do		10½
125	Hud. Riv. R. R		31¾
50	Harlem R. R. Pref.		24
100	Reading Railroad		30¼
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		49
100	do		49¼
100	Mich. S. & N. L. R.		23½
50	Ill. Cen. R. S.		64
300	do		62
100	do		s10 62
300	do		62¾
100	do		s10 62¾
150	do		s30 60¾
100	do		c 62½
250	Gal. & Chi. R.		56¾
150	do		b30 56½
13	do		56
70	Clev. & Tol R.		21
150	do		20¾
750	do		20¾
100	Chi. & R. Island R.		32½
650	do		32¾
150	do		s7 32½
100	do		s10 32½
10	do		33

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, cou.	77¾	100
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	84	50
9,000	do	83¾	50
1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	83¾	10
11,000	Treas. 12 p. c. n.	102	40
1 000	N. Y. S. 7s, '64	102	400
1,000	N. C. State 6s	51¾	100
31,000	Va. St. 6s	44	100
5,000	do	s10 42¾	150
1,000	Lou. 7 per cts.	99	50
1,000	Mo. State 6s	38¾	75
2,000	do	38¾	10
20,000	do	b36 38¾	40
3,000	do	38¾	450
30,000	do	s10 38¾	100
25,000	do	38¾	50
6 000	Ten. 6s, '90	59	300
1,000	Erie 2d m. Ex. '79	95	

100	Pacific M. S. Co.		60¾
	do	b3	60¾
50	do	s30	60
10	do		60
40	Chic. B. & Q. R. R.		56
400	N. Y Cen. R R.		71¾
100	do	s30	71¾
100	do	s3	71¾
150	do		71¾
100	Erie Railroad		21¾
75	Hud. River R. R.		31¾
10	Mich. Cent. R. R.		49
50	Panama R.	s7	108
450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		62¾
100	do	s10	62
50	do	s30	64½
300	do		63

FRIDAY, June 7—P. M.

The Stock Market fell one ⅛ cent. on the Border State Stocks, and ¼@1 ⅛ cent. on Government Stocks, to-day, and the temper of the dealings, generally, was in the direction of lower prices. There was an additional fall of 1@1¼ ⅛ cent. on Illinois Central Shares, influencing the other Western roads to about the same extent, and the same feeling extended also to Hudson River and Erie Shares, while New-York Central yielded ¼@½ ⅛ cent. from yesterday's sales. The price for Pacific Mail fell to 60 ⅛ cent., about the lowest point reached of late, and a decline of 5 ⅛ cent. from the rally, some ten days ago, when 65 ⅛ cent. was paid, ex-dividend. Panama fell back to 105 ⅛ cent. The general decline in prices created a fair amount of business in State Stocks, at the reduced figures for Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias; the last being sold down to 42½, seller 10 days, and 40 ⅛ cent., seller 60 days, while the cash Stock brought 44 ⅛ cent. The registered Stock of the United States of 1881, sold after the Second Board, at 83½ ⅛ cent., ex-dividend, which is the lowest figure yet made on any of the 6 ⅛ cents. of the Government since the War set in. Treasury paper, at the same time, was in some demand at 102@102½ for the January issues, which bear 12 ⅛ cent. The pressure for cash Stock of Illinois Central having passed over, speculative sellers seem more eager to put out fresh contracts at 62@63 ⅛ cent., than they were at 66@68 ⅛ cent. some days ago. The Stock has a somewhat controlling influence over the general Share list, and the present turn being in favor of the *Bear* account, it induces freer sales of other Railways for the decline. The business in New-York Central is comparatively moderate today. The early sales were at 71¼@71¾ ⅛ cent., but on the Street 72 ⅛ cent. was paid for immediate delivery, and at the Second Board 71¾@⅞ again accepted. The disposition to press speculative sales of this, in common with other Stocks, appear to be ahead of the supply on the Street, and the depression below 72 ⅛ cent. is not very decided. At the close of the market late in the afternoon, there was a somewhat steadier demand, although it was plain to be seen that the weight of opinion and movement on the Street is against anything like a decided recovery in prices. New-York Central was done at 71⅞; Missouris, 38½ bid; Galena, 56½; Illinois Central, 63 ⅛ cent.

In reference to the doubtful question of the payment of the July interest on the Missouri State debt, the information to-day is no more conclusive than it was last week, notwithstanding the lower figure made for the Bonds at the Exchange Board to-day. The recent purchases of the Stock at 38@40 ⅛ cent have not been so decidedly influenced by the question of July interest, as by the conviction that both the material prosperity and geographical position of Missouri forbid the idea of her revolutionizing against the Federal Government and going out of the Union. Adhering to the old Government, her productive resources, as a young and vigorous agricultural Commonwealth, after the Civil War in the other Southern States is over, are believed to be equal to the maintenance of her present debt.

The Exchange on London has not been improved by the heavy arrivals of English gold this week, although the total reaches nearly three million dollars. The terms made for Saturday's mail are 105½@105¾ for Bankers' bills and 103½ to 104¾ for merchant bills. The demand on the Bankers holds on so very moderate that further orders will go forward by the present mail for the return of balances on the other side in Gold. The Money market is duller this week than last, and call Loans are placed as low as 4@5 ⅛ cent. to-day with some of the private lenders on the Stock Exchange, although 5@6 ⅛ cent. is the Bank and Trust office quotation.

The last mail from England (by the *Australasian* to May 25,) has increased the anxiety here in reference to privateering, not alone because of the mere recognition by the British Government of the belligerent right of Mr. Davis to issue letters-of-marque, but because of the intimations in the London Press that such letters were then in England, backed by credit to fit out privateers, and actually looking to the enlistment of British seamen in the work. Our marine Underwriters—some of them, at least—have therefore felt it their duty to demand the extra premium of 5 ⅛ cent. for including all war and privateering risks.

The May earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad were:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$5,927 40	$6 326 87
Freight	10,720 58	8,128 27
Sundries	855 83	983 34
Total	$17,503 81	$15,438 48
Increase in 1861	2,064 33	
Total this month	77.366 04	36,210 77
Total since January 1	$376,562 23	335,753 01

Annexed is a statement of the shipments of Flour and Wheat from Milwaukee from Jan. 1 to June 1, in each of the past two years:

	Shipments from Jan. 2 to May 25.	
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
1861	224 056	3,201,817
1860	174,826	1,225 997
Increase	49,229	1,975 820

The receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from the first of January for three years past, were:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	481,857	193 532	157,78
Wheat, bu	3.431,913	1,495 483	1,067,57
Corn, bu	6 194 549	6,186,465	1,766,06
Oats bu	206 047	499,600	272,56
Rye, bu	132,075	58,707	21,14
Barley, bu	284 451	182 268	110,46

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad line in May, were:

1860.	1861.	
Freight	$159 712 58	$123 632 60 Dec. $36.080 58
Passengers	51,003 00	34,546 82 Dec. 16,456 18
Mails and Mis.	9,817 04	2,724 60 Dec. 7,092 44
Total	$220,532 62	$160,903 42 Dec. $59,629 20

The proprietary of the Bank of Montreal held their annual meeting on Saturday last, when the business of the year was laid oefore them by the managers, showing a net income of eight per cent, or $480,000 on the capital, with an available surplus of $39,000, carried to contingent fund.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad street:

June.	Premium.	June.	Premium.
6..Philadelphia	Par.	3..Louisville	1 @ 1⅝
6..Boston	Par.	3..Detroit	1 @ 1⅜
6..Baltimore	⅛@ ¼	4..Cincinnati	⅛@ ¼
6..Washington	¼ @	4..Pittsburgh	2⅛@ 2¾
4..Chicago	unsettled	6..Canada	⅛@ ¼
3..Milwaukee	6 @ 7	3..Madison, Wis.	6¾@ 7
4..Cleveland	1 @ 1⅜	3..Davenport Ia.	1½@ 2
3..St. Louis	12 @13	4..Akron, Ohio	1 @ 1½

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1 392,637	$830.193	$161.957
Thrown on market	1 184,332	786,090	169,300
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	47.788,856	45 120 432	28.833 937
Thrown on market	48.316,460	45,370,020	27,570,724

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	75	$24,817	129	$36 221	189	$43,418
Mf. of Cot'n	28	5,268	136	17,499	81	13,834
Mf. of Silk	7	8,963	64	49,347	60	58 413
Mf. of Flax	12	2 241	59	5,507	42	8 377
Miscellan's	15	2.194	21	5,020	226	2,095
Total	147	$43,353	403	$ 08,594	598	$125 977
		108,594				43,363
Total entered		$151,967	Total marksted			$169 300

The great competition for the passenger and carrying trade of the West and South-west, is likely to be increased. A new candidate has appeared. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which has made arrangements to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad, announces in a card in another column, that they will commence on Monday next to run their through Express train from New-York at 8 o'clock P.M., arriving (without change of cars,) at Pittsburgh next day, at noon, and at Cincinnati and Chicago an hour ahead of all the other lines for the West—which would be equal to a gain of four hours, as it is proposed to dispatch the Express train from this City three hours later than any of the other lines.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Co.

Earnings for May, 1861	$113,961 63
Earnings for May, 1860	59,082 39
Increase for month of May, 1861	$54 879 24
Earnings of the road for the first five months of 1861	$298,194 60
Earnings of the road for the first five months of 1860	211,215 01
Increase in 1861	$83,979 59

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Friday, June 7.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives,—Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 37; Long Island Railroad 8⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad 57. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, June 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 106 bbls. Ashes, 4,648 bbls. Flour, 663 bbls. Corn Meal, 147,211 bushels Wheat, 98 750 bushels Corn, 6,365 bushels Rye, 1 000 bushels Barley, 23,726 bushels Oats, 543 pkgs. Provisions, and 607 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been reported at 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—are generally inactive, including Adamantine, which are quoted at 16¾c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,350 bags, at 10⅞@13¾c., according to quality, ℔ lb. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 50 bags Laguayra, at 14c.; and 200 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c.@13¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The demand has been somewhat brisker, to-day, and prices have been quoted firmer, though not really higher. The reported sales comprise 2,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb.

DYE-WOODS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 570 tons Maracaibo Fustic, chiefly at $15; and 350 tons Laguayra and St. Domingo Logwood, on private terms ℔ ton.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Are attracting more attention; 6,000 boxes have been reported sold, within a day or two, on private terms.

FISH—All kinds are quiet, and prices are generally nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request to-day, though prices have favored buyers. Low grades have been most sought after, and chiefly by shippers. The claim of a 5 ⅛ cent. war premium by the Insurance companies very unfavorably affects the export trade. The finer qualities of Flour having been partially neglected, have been quite heavy, and quotations have been unsettled. The total sales add up only 12,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly within the range; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 85; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern continues in moderate request at previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,050 bbls., at $5 80@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite limited for all descriptions, including Layer Raisins, which are down to $1 82½@$1 85, and Bunch, to $1 30@$1 35 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and has been in less demand at irregular prices, the market for inferior and common lots exhibiting a decidedly downward tendency. The reported sales and up 157,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 41; Canada Club, part at $1 17; White Western, at $1 38@$1 55; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 15@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 14; Northwestern Club, at $1 06@$1 10; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 90c.@$1 08; red State at $1 25; and White Kentucky at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining; sales 100,000 bushels at 40c. @46c., chiefly at 41c.@44c., for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 56c for sound old do. do., and 46c.@47½c. for Western Yellow; and 47c.@48½c. for new do. White ℔ bush. Rye is salable and steady at 68c.@69c ℔ bush. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western, at 30½c.@32c.; and State at 32½c.@33½c., ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending June 5, 1861:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	26,101	25,197
Wheat, bushels	339,005	425 380
Corn, bushels	719 916	550 910
Oats, bushels	21,201	121,000
Rye, bushels	9 665	14 000
Barley, bushels	3,929	

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 5:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	418,857	193.532	157,788
Wheat, bushels	3,431,913	1,495 483	1.067.576
Corn, bushels	6,194.549	6,186,465	1,766,065
Oats, Bushels	206,047	499,600	272 561
Rye, bushels	132,076	58,797	21,143
Barley, bushels	284,452	182,268	110,461

"Reducing the flour to wheat, the amount of grain of all kinds received in this city," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "from the 1st of January to the 1st of June, during the past three years, is as follows:

Year.	Bushels.
1861	12,748,322
1860	9,390,273
1859	4,026,746

Business during the past week has been conducted entirely on a specie basis. Produce is sold only for gold or currency which will command it whenever presented for redemption. This change in the monetary affairs of the city and country has not been brought about without considerable loss to the community at large; but notwithstanding this, there is a general satisfaction among all classes that the "wild cats" have been driven out. If Wisconsin only follows the lead of Illinois in this respect, the entire Northwest will be rid of the stuff, and have *money* instead."

HAY—North River continues in limited demand at 55c @60c. for shipping and 70c.@80c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very moderately inquired for, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality ℔ lb.

METALS—Are very quiet; prices are unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25c.@26c., and 22 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 17c.@18c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly purchased at 70c. ℔ gallon. Resin has been in request, including Common, at $2 18¾@$2 25 ℔ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prices have declined to $15 87½@$16 25 for mess, and $12@$12 25 for prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cut Meats are selling slowly at 6c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders. ℔ lb. Lard is quiet at old rates. Sales 350 tcs. and bbls., at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet and depressed, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess. ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$17 ℔ tierce. Sales of the latter, 1,200 tcs. Beef Hams $13 50@ $15 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive in demand, at 4c.@8c ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 85 tcs., in lots, at $5 75@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SEGARS—Have been more active, to-day, sales having been made of 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c. @4¾c., ℔ lb.; and 950 boxes Havana on terms not disclosed.

TEAS—Have been in very moderate request at previous quotations.

TALLOW—Sales; 75,000 lbs. at 9¼c @9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 800 bbls., at 16¾c @16¾c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements restricted, and rates depressed. The war premium of 5 ⅛ cent., claimed by the Insurance Companies, exercises a very depressing influence. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@9½d., the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 6¾d.@7¾d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 2s 6d @2s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@6s ℔ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d., and in steamer at 45s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s., and in steamer at 45s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@10¾d. ℔ bushel. Resin, 3s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d. @35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10¾d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 17c., and in ship's bags at 21c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For.	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Sangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Edinburgh*, will close at the Post-office this (Saturday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC &c., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American. ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yachts of 45 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long, of very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 304 Pearl-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 29 New-Bowery, in the building formerly occupied by Orville Gardiner, Fourth Ward, New-York. Rev W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent; Rev. R. G. Tolles, Principal. Teachers, Misses Lewis, Thompson, Fanshaw and Dunn. Physicians, A. F. M. Purdy, M. D.; S. M. Purdy, M. D., Consulting Physician. The object of this mission is to do good to the souls and bodies of all who come under its influence. Homes for the homeless—Bread for the hungry. It is with great pleasure that we are enabled to announce that we will open our large, convenient, new and beautiful Home, on SUNDAY MORNING, June 9. There will be a children's meeting at 9 o'clock that morning, and Sabbath School in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE CHRISTIAN HOPE.—WHAT IS IT? IS it going to Heaven at death? or something future? Preaching on the above subject by Geo. Storrs, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, at the Franklin Institute known as the Academy, in Skillman-st., East Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Also preaching on WEDNESDAY EVENING, on *The Second Coming of Christ.*

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, ELEVENTH-ST., between 3d and 4th-avs. Rev. Samuel Osler, of Providence, R. I., preaches TO-MORROW. Subjects: A. M.—*The Dangers and Duties of the Christian Church*; P. M.—*The Great Contest and its Final Issue.* Evening, by H. B. Hyde, on *The Importance of Faith in God's Promises.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Eldridge Mix. In the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered by Rev. T. S. Hastings. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class at 3 P. M.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ., WILL SPEAK in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. There will be a Sunday School meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. Speaking by M. T. Hewett, Esq., and others, and singing by the Pearsall Family. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. Saml. Orcott, of New-York.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening sermon, the second in the series on the Millenium. Subject. *The Second Coming of Christ and the Conflagration of the Heavens and the Earth.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—AN ENEMY; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CLARI; or, HOME, SWEET HOME—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

SOUPER'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The relative position of the belligerent forces across the Potomac has not changed materially within the last twenty-four hours, though the impression prevails everywhere that a serious collision cannot much longer be delayed. The Federal intrenchments beyond Arlington House, opposite Georgetown, are being rapidly strengthened—thirty-six cannon having already been mounted on the embankment. Our troops there look for an attack from the direction of Manassas Junction at any moment. The Federal and the Rebel pickets are also gradually approaching each other on the Fairfax road.

Unless Gen. PATTERSON is more expeditious in his movements towards Harper's Ferry than he appears to have been thus far, there will soon be no enemy left there against whom to show his prowess. A number of the Virginia companies there have already been disbanded, and most of the soldiers furnished by Berkeley County, contiguous to Harper's Ferry, have returned home. The desertions in other corps have reduced some of the companies to half their original numbers. Meantime, the Government is determined that the blow, should it be necessary to strike one there, shall be effectual. Five companies of the Third (regular) Infantry yesterday left Washington for Chambersburgh, with a view to operations under Gen PATTERSON. One of our dispatches states that JEFF. DAVIS is expected at Harper's Ferry, to-day. He will hardly go there at present.

Gen. PRENTISS, the commander of the Federal forces at Cairo, is determined that appeals to him from Union men in Kentucky, for protection from the outrages of the Secessionists, shall not be made in vain. Having learned that a party of Secessionists had established a camp at Elliott's Mills, only ten miles below Cairo, he immediately sent two companies of troops there to break it up; but when they arrived the enemy had, as usual, fled. Gen. PRENTISS was subsequently visited by Col. WICKLIFFE, in a semi-official capacity, who protested against the invasion of the soil of Kentucky; whereupon he was shown by Gen. PRENTISS a number of letters from the western part of that State, asking protection from ruffianism, and was politely informed that Federal troops would be sent in whatever direction and upon such soil as the Government ordered. What Col. WICKLIFFE has decided to do in the premises has not yet transpired.

By way of Baltimore, we have advices from Fortress Monroe to Thursday evening, at which time an important military movement was understood to be about to be executed, but its character, or the direction it would take, was not known. A steamer loaded with refugees from Norfolk, one hundred and fifty in number—ladies and children—arrived at Old Point on Wednesday under a flag of truce. It was reported that many more were awaiting an opportunity to get away. Another valuable prize had been captured by the *Quaker City*, and one had also been secured by the *Harriet Lane*. Col. HAWKINS' regiment of Zouaves, which left this port on Wednesday last, had arrived, and had been landed at Newport News. We have also received advices direct from the fortress by the *James Adger*, which conveyed the Second Regiment of Albany to that point. Capt. PHILLIPS, her Commander, has furnished us with an interesting account of the situation of affairs there, more in detail than has previously been given in our dispatches.

Two meetings of Union men have been held in Alexandria, to take measures for the nomination of two delegates to attend the Union Convention called to meet at Wheeling. H. P. MARTIN and JAMES F. CLOSE will be the delegates. The leaders in this movement expect to obtain about ninety signatures to an address to the Convention.

Two fugitive slaves who have reached Fort Washington, on the Potomac, from the Virginia side, and who worked on the batteries at Aquia Creek, report that the rebels there used only rifled cannon in their engagements with the United States vessels on Friday and Saturday last, and that their principal battery, consisting of four thirty-two pounders, masked behind an old building, out of the range of the ships' guns, was not brought into use.

Col. KELLEY, wounded at the brilliant affair at Phillippa, we are glad to state is reported much better, and there is now a strong probability of his recovery. The position at Phillippa is being rapidly strengthened by the Federal troops, some three thousand having been concentrated there since the rout of the rebels, who are now supposed to be in force at Beverly, the Capital of Randolph County, about twenty-four miles southeast of Phillippa. It has been reliably ascertained that the loss of life on the part of the rebels was considerably greater than at first supposed—some fifteen of their dead bodies having been found in a thicket. Our dispatches this morning contain a highly interesting account of the night march of the Federal troops from Grafton, which, under the circumstances, must be regarded a wonderful performance.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is now engaged in enforcing a strict blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi, and we hear very little more of prizes captured by privateers out of that port. The *Picayune* of the 4th inst. states that the *Brooklyn* had ordered away several vessels, and had made a prize of one, the brig *Creole*, which had been sent North in charge of a prize crew. The various foreign Consuls had paid a visit to the *Brooklyn*, and had an interview with Capt. POORE, her commander, respecting the blockade. It is not stated whether all the vessels on the bar at the time the fifteen days' notice was given had succeeded in getting away. Capt. POORE had made a full survey of the river and sounded it in every direction, a proceeding which indicated his intention to remain at that post for some time to come.

The obsequies attending the removal of Judge DOUGLAS' remains from Chicago, where he died, to Washington, took place yesterday, and were attended with every demonstration of respect, not only in Chicago, but in several other places. In Chicago business was generally suspended, and the streets on the line of the procession were densely packed with sorrowing citizens. The progress of the procession was marked by the tolling of bells and the firing of minute guns.

The Stock market was depressed, yesterday, on the general list, about 1 ₩ cent, closing dull; Missouris 38¼ ₩ cent, and Illinois Central, 62½@63 ₩ cent. Exchange on London dull, at 105½@106¼ ₩ cent.

The trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was restricted. The war premium of five per cent. claimed by some of the Marine Insurance Companies, on produce shipped in American vessels, tended decidedly to check export movements. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored buyers. Cotton was more active, and somewhat firmer. Business in Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Turpentine, Tobacco, Metals, Fish, Seeds and Spices, was spiritless. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars, Whisky, Tallow and Fire Crackers, were more inquired for. The Freight market was unsettled, the bulk of the engagements having been made by the agents of foreign vessels.

The National Army in Kentucky.

The advance of a detachment of the Western troops, into Kentucky, by order of Gen. PRENTISS, marks a new and highly important stage in the progress of the war. Kentucky has chosen to occupy a position of neutrality in an issue which is to decide whether the supreme Government of the land is to perish at the hands of traitors in arms, or to be perpetuated indefinitely. It has discarded, as thoroughly as South Carolina, its obligations to Federal authority. It had no hesitation about nullifying the call of the President for troops to aid in repressing the rebellion, and no shame in leaving the task of restoring and vindicating the National Government to other States, while it assumed an attitude of practical hostility toward the loyal States.

The obvious duty of the National Government was to punish nullification and disobedience to law in Kentucky, as it is punishing secession and resistance to law in Virginia. But peculiar reasons for tenderness interposed. The Union men of Kentucky, though they sickliied over their loyalty with the thought of becoming open traitors in case the Government chose to reach the rebellious South through their State, still professed their willingness to repress the tendency of the minority to secession, even to the extreme, if necessary, of taking arms for the punishment of Gov. MAGOFFIN and his associates. They pledged themselves, also, to prevent the mustering of rebel forces in the State, the arming of expeditions for assailing the loyal communities at the north of the Ohio, and the lending of aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union. Had these engagements been fulfilled, the Federal Government might have found absolution for thus conniving at disloyalty. But they have been disregarded. Kentucky troops throng the armies of the rebellion. Camps of Secessionists have been formed at various points in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, with the unquestionable intention of assisting in the contemplated movement from Tennessee upon Cairo. And what is of the utmost consequence, as it neutralizes the vigilance of the blockade upon the coast and upon the Mississippi, provisions and supplies of all descriptions are forwarded into the Confederate States through Kentucky, in quantities sufficient to feed the entire rebel population. As Kentucky is almost wholly without arms, an open identification with the insurgents would be simple insanity. In thus affording them every other description of aid, the State is doing all that is within its power to assist them; and, if it is permitted to maintain its deceptive neutrality, and stand a barrier of inviolable territory between the national forces and the traitors they desire to reach, the service of Kentucky to the cause of disunion will be incalculable. For it is clear, that either Cairo or Memphis must change hands, before the war in the Mississippi Valley can be inaugurated. It is simply a question of time, as to whether the army at one point, or that at the other, shall make the attack. But Cairo in midsummer is extremely unwholesome, and indeed, untenable for troops from the more northerly portions of the Western States; and if held by the very large force concentrated there, would prostrate thousands with malarious fevers and ague. It is necessary, therefore, to abandon the post, or to secure it by an advance. It is also important to disperse the army gathered by the rebels at and above Memphis, an achievement much more readily effected by a land attack than by encountering in those floating tinder-boxes, the Mississippi steamboats, the formidable batteries which line the bluffs and banks of the river quite up to the Kentucky line. The present movement of Gen. PRENTISS is undoubtedly the prelude of a more general advance, dictated by the aggregate of these considerations; and if it be supported by an adequate force, President DAVIS will find such powerful diversion in his rear as to confuse, and perhaps defeat the plan of his operations in Virginia.

It will remain to be seen what course the Union Party in Kentucky will now adopt. If there be any sincerity in its ostentatious devotion to the Union and the Constitution, it will certainly hail the approach of the Northern troops with satisfaction, as affording them additional securities against treason and conspiracy, and as determining finally the adhesion of the Commonwealth to its Federal obligations. If, however, it disputes the right of the Federal Government to march its armies over every foot of the national territory, and throws itself into an attitude of resistance, we must repeat the experiment thus far successful in Maryland, of holding the State passive by armed force.

Our European Relations.

Our correspondent at Paris furnishes, in his letter printed elsewhere, a gratifying report of the reception accorded by the Emperor to Mr. DAYTON, our new Minister. In a conversation which followed the customary formality of recognizing a new Envoy, the Emperor entered warmly into the discussion of American affairs, expressing his approval of the energetic course adopted by the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, and his hope that it would be successful. Sensible—no one more so—that diplomatic phrases usually conceal the truth, the Emperor gave a practical proof of his sincerity by offering any aid the Government at Washington might suggest for the reduction of the rebels. The position of France thus well assured, guarantees that of Spain. Through the rest of the Continent there has never been any sympathy with the rebels, or any desire but for the early triumph of the Unionists; so that, with the exception of England, mankind may be said to unite in acknowledging the justice and entire expediency of our action.

The exception we discovered with pain, but will presently learn to accept with equanimity. A more thorough contemplation of its interests, if it does not bring the English Government and people to agree in the judgment of the world, will certainly restrain them from any measures offensive to the united North. It is impossible not to observe the attempts of certain of our journals, now secretly, as before openly, devoted to the interests of the rebels, to work up the popular feeling to a state of Anglophobia, and precipitate, as a sure means of saving the rebels, a war with England. The truth is, there is nothing in the present attitude of England to invite hostilities on the part of the United States; unless we are prepared to make war on the ground that a royal proclamation, designed to control the actions of British subjects, fails to discriminate between the relative claims of the two parties to our contest. That no more positive *casus belli* is likely to arise, we have various reasons, connected with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the British people, and the exigencies of party policy, for believing; and a still more urgent reason in the loyal and friendly posture which NAPOLEON III. has assumed towards our cause. All thought therefore of an English war may be dismissed; and those who urge it may safely be classed as among the most seditious and dangerous enemies of the Republic.

Perfidious Albion—A Plea for the British People.

It may be a very good joke of *Mr. Punch* to reply to France's exclamation of *Perfide Albion!* by portraying a broad and jolly-faced John Bull, projecting plum-puddings, instead of cannon-balls, across the Straits of Dover, and, as it might be, asking the spectator if it were possible that such a frank, good-humored, whole-souled-looking old fellow could be false and treacherous and scheming.

Punch's ideal John Bull may do well enough to symbolize the traditional farmer of some inland agricultural district, where newspapers are unknown and politics are simply a heedless, humble compliance with the wishes of the great man of the neighborhood, who goes himself, or sends somebody else, to Parliament, and does all the thinking on national affairs for a constituency of a few hundred bumpkins. But the Bull that is known and feared and hated in most foreign countries, and mistrusted by all, must be depicted in a very different guise. He is the monstrous incarnation of a political system, which, for unscrupulous selfishness and cunning, has never been surpassed in the history of the world. He is the embodiment of all the cold-blooded calculating theories that speculative statesmen—from CECIL and WALSINGHAM to PITT and PALMERSTON—have developed for the aggrandizement of British commerce—for the overshadowing expansion of British power. In the struggle for ascendency, this real Bull has tossed aside every principle of probity, of piety, and pity. From the sacrifice of MARY STUART and the betrayal of the Palatine, to the annihilation of NAPOLEON, the opium war and the suppression of her Indian revolt, Great Britain (to drop the bovine metaphor) has crushed through every obstacle that morality, religion, or the commonest sentiments of humanity have ever interposed to stay her insatiable grasp at domination. The people of Great Britain are not responsible for anything of this. If their rulers had pleased to inaugurate and carry through a line of policy founded on the noblest impulses of our nature and elaborated from the most beneficent precepts of Holy Writ, the people would have followed in the path marked out for them, and, in the course of a few centuries, (as like as not,) have become a great community of righteous, honorable folk, fervent indeed in business, but fearing the Lord more than covetous of gain, and rather desirous of the world's good opinion than of reducing that world into subjection to the Union Jack.

But the rulers of Great Britain, in the manufacture of their country's political creed, have preferred following the dictates of man's unregenerate, deceitful, arrogant heart, to the benign teachings of Christianity, and have so skillfully concocted a grand and fascinating scheme to daze the national perceptive faculties withal, that unreflectively—spontaneously—the people's implicit faith is placed in them; the people's instinct, schooled for generations in the doctrine of aggregate ambition and irresponsibility, is bred in warped obedience to all they wish. When, therefore, we appeal from the rulers to the people of Great Britain for due appreciation of the right of any question, we but appeal from the motor power to the inert mass. It is like calling on the engine to redress a grievance suffered from the engineer. True, when the engine itself is aggrieved, it will break somewhere, or explode, and smash or blow the engineer into immortal atoms. So the British people, outraged on some delicate point of private feeling, would burst forth in terrible frenzy and sweep their rulers and the fabric of government into utter, overwhelming ruin. But, however touchy they may be, and apt to show their spirit on points of domestic government, they have the fullest, blindest confidence in the foreign policy mapped out for them by the party that may chance to be in office. One, here or there, fancying he knows more or sees further than his fellows, may take a sort of pride in finding fault and grumbling. Mr. URQUHART, for instance, and *The Morning Chronicle*, may deprecate the war with Russia; Mr. BRIGHT and *The Morning Star* may object to the raid on China; Mr. Somebody-else, and others of the Press, may denounce the firing of Sepoys from gun-muzzles. What does it all amount to? PALMERSTON and *The Times* and *Punch* flout them, and the people laugh. PAM., and the Thunderer, and its jocose cotemporary, abuse them, and the people call them traitors.

Thus will it be, in respect to this American question. Yesterday, individual Britons, to a total of importance, sympathized with our struggle for unity, and cheered us on in the crusade of freedom. They thought their Government would, as a matter of course, be upon the side that, in profession, it had always advocated; and their applause of us was honest. To-day they find their Government is paltering with treason; they will think their Government knows the merits of the matter best; they will waver in opinion and turn round, and still be honest in the change. Their seeming inconsistency is but the consistent product of their education—the involuntary effect of habitual reliance on a guide which they regard infallible. The people, too, being accustomed to believe that the oracular expressions of their leading men, mean an indefinite deal more than appears upon the surface, always rush into the worst extreme of prejudice—favorable or unfavorable, as the case may be—to which those expressions lend a color. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL talks of recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents, the people immediately imagine that the nationality of the South is an accomplished fact; that it is Great Britain's interest to be on good terms with her; and that any one who says the contrary,—be it the United States or France, or whoever else,—says it in a spirit of enmity against their own country and Administration, and must be treated as a foe accordingly. Should Lord PALMERSTON intimate that an intended friendly demonstration towards the South might bring Great Britain into a position of hostility against the United States, the people might deplore a quarrel with their so-called kinsmen; but, with a firm confidence in the patriotic astuteness of their Minister, would think a fight an absolute necessity, and go in for it with more than bull-dog eagerness.

This is no exaggeration of an actual fact. The history of Great Britain will show how little her people have had to do with the inception of her countless wars, and yet with what alacrity and resolution they have sustained their rulers in either throwing down or taking up a gage of battle. Crushing, grinding taxation, such as no other people ever have endured, has not been able to alter or ameliorate this phase of British character. They have become thoroughly inoculated with the idea that every guinea spent in maintaining the prestige of British arms abroad returns to them a hundred fold through channels which those arms shall open. The leverage of this idea is tremendous. Judiciously applied, it can raise the whole British people as one man to the approval and enforcement of any scheme, beneficent or iniquitous, that the Government for the time being may see fit to put in operation. This blind, stolid upheaving of irrational power could be inflamed into bitter enmity toward us by a speech or two in Parliament from PALMERSTON and half a dozen leaders in the *Times*. The relations of most countries to each other turn on just such a precarious pivot; but in no country is the working of the machinery so plainly to be seen as in Great Britain.

In judging the attitude that Great Britain may assume towards us, we must take these circumstances into careful consideration. We must perfectly understand that it is with the British Government alone that we have to do; that that Government, however tortuous its policy may seem to be, is but carrying out the principles and traditions bequeathed it by generations of predecessors; that we have nothing to hope from its sympathies or moral impulses, and, to secure its neutrality or favor, we must prove that we are strong enough to be to it a more valuable ally or a more dangerous enemy than the inchoate Confederacy, which it seems to see an established power in the imaginary future, can ever be. It will be time enough for us to cultivate the friendship and good-will of the great mass of the British people, when we have, by commanding the respect and admiration of the rulers of that mass, made it advisable for them to keep themselves and the Albion they govern free from any taint of perfidy in their dealings with this country during the crisis through which it is now passing.

Our Financial Resources.

According to the verbal statement of Gen. SCOTT last week, there are now under arms and in the pay of the Government of the United States 220,000 men. To maintain this army, after its equipment, will require $1,000,000 annually to each regiment, or $220,000,000 a year. The Navy will require, in addition, at least half that sum, so that with the ordinary expenses of the Government, we may safely put down our national expenses at this time at the rate of $365,000,000 a year, or $1,000,000 a day.

Large as is this probable sum, the loyal people of the United States are quite able to meet it, and will no more hesitate to incur the charge than an affectionate father would cavil at the cost of a ladder required to effect the escape of his child from the roof of a burning dwelling. The Union, offspring of the Revolution, and the child of the Constitution, must be preserved, and any sacrifice of treasure or of life will be cheerfully made to achieve this object.

The cost of this war must be in the main met by loans, but the means for their repayment must be provided by a war tariff. The ordinary revenue will not, under the present tariff, exceed probably $50,000,000. But, by imposing a tax on tea, coffee, and other articles of luxury now admitted free of duty, it may be raised to three or four times that sum. The rate of taxation by the United States has heretofore been so trifling that our people have scarcely felt it as a burden. The people of other countries pay a tax on tea, coffee and other luxuries without embarrassment or complaint. The British Government raises annually five times the amount collected by the United States. The revenue of the United Kingdom for the last eleven years has been as follows:

1849	£52,951,748	1855	£63,364,605
1850	52,800,880	1856	72,218,988
1851	52,233,006	1857	70,390,343
1852	53,320,071	1858	66,286,995
1853	54,430,344	1859	68,090,053
1854	56,737,132		

The chief sources of income of the British Exchequer are custom duties on a few leading articles of luxury, excise duties on spirits, property tax and the stamp duty. These sources during the last decade yielded revenue as follows:

	Customs.	Excise.	Property Tax.	Stamps.
1849	£20,636,921	£13 985,363	£5,408 159	£3,867,548
1850	20 442,170	14,316 683	5,383,036	6,588,332
1851	20,615,330	14 442,681	5 304,923	6,385 682
1852	20,551,541	14.835 072	5,509,637	6 781,634
1853	20,902,734	15,337,724	5,588,171	6,975 416
1854	20,777,714	16,129,843	7 656 926	7,078,604
1855	20,987,752	16,389 486	13,718,185	6 815,604
1856	23,618,374	18 073,777	16,028 421	7,263,271
1857	22,464,363	17,472 000	15 137,996	7,643,092
858	24,091,999	18 480,572	7,591,187	7,976 342
1859	24,824 578	20,823,727	6,077,105	7,976,981

The subjoined table shows the sources of the English excise duty, in 1858–1859:

	1858.	1859.
Spirits	£9,188,842	£10.000,191
Malt	5,292,642	6,852,458
Hops	416,478	462,881
Paper	1,281 023	1,451,254
Hackney Carriages	82,129	86,203
Stage Carriages	125,016	127.673
Railways	339.596	359,212
Licenses	1,436 892	1,464,575
Game certificates	12,228	13.047
Race Courses	5,771	6,233
Total	£18,480,572	£20,823,727

The subjoined table gives the leading items on which Custom duties are collected in the British Islands:

	1858. Duty Collected.	1859. Duty Collected.
Tea	£5.186,171	£5,408,924
Sugar	6.223,433	6.271,103
Tobacco	5,331,521	5.433,463
Spirits	2,245,607	2,462,112
Wine	1,827,987	1,928,302
Coffee	442,120	431,361

An inspection of these tables show how many sources of income are available in England, of which we here neglect the use. Tea, which in England is exposed to a duty of 34 cents a pound, here enters free. The consumption of tea in the United States in 1860, was 25,223,377 lbs.; which, if taxed at the British rate would have yielded the treasury about $8,000,000. In the same year we consumed 180,903,555 lbs. of coffee, which, if taxed at the rate of 6 cents a pound, would have afforded some five and a half millions of dollars. The principal of which these yearly sums would be the interest, very nearly represents the probable direct cost of the war. It would also be perfectly just and expedient to impose a decidedly advanced duty upon foreign sugars and molasses, of which, in 1860, we imported 7,000,000 lbs., and 31,000,000 of gallons. These are developments of our own revenue system, as to the utility of which there can be no question.

But in the English revenue system, there are other elements which we shall do well to study carefully. We have no excise or stamp duty, or income tax. It may be found expedient to impose an excise upon spirits, wine, tobacco, and sugars of home production. A stamp duty of ten cents upon every bank bill, would not only produce a vast addition to the revenue, but discourage the circulation of notes of small denominations. A very slight tax upon incomes, divided among the 22,000,000 inhabitants of the non-seceding States, by which we mean, the Free States, with the addition of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri, would also prove extremely productive. It may never be necessary or advisable to resort to any of these exotic methods of raising money; but the fact that they are always within reach, and available, is a most satisfactory demonstration of the material power which the Free States are bringing to the war. If all employed, as in England, they would unquestionably produce a total annual result falling very little short of $250,000,000. And we must remember that taxation for the expense of a domestic war, does not exhaust the country, as in case of a foreign conflict, where there is a steady and enormous outgo of funds.

Large, therefore, as is the nominal cost of the war, its effect in stimulating home industry, and developing the resources of the country, will be worth more in the end than all the losses, sacrifices and trials which the country, in consequence of it, is compelled to endure. The wealth of the nation is fully equal to the necessities of the occasion, and the United States will finally emerge from the contest greatly invigorated by the exercise and experience through which it has been reluctantly compelled to pass.

The Best Gun-Boats.

We understand that the specifications for the new gun-boats do not embody various improvements deemed essential by "outside" engineers, whose success entitles their opinions and practice to consideration; and we know that these improvements are expressly omitted in four such vessels now building in this City to Government order. It is not too late to provide against these defects in some of the vessels, and, in discussing them, we crave the kind indulgence of those of our cotemporaries who, having no good advice to offer on these subjects, cannot refrain from expressions of pious horror at our "attempts to dictate to the authorities at Washington."

Experts will admit that the following features are indispensable to the highest success of gun-boats: *First*, the ability to run for short distances at a higher speed than ordinary steamers—to run away from a large enemy in an emergency, as well as to manœuvre rapidly in action, and to pass from point to point with unusual dispatch. Of course a speed of fifteen or sixteen knots cannot be maintained with a 150 feet keel, nor could a gun-boat carry fuel for long trips, at such rates. But this speed *can be* attained by small vessels, simply by giving them capacity for an excess of power, to be used only in emergencies, the ordinary speed and its attendant economy of fuel being retained while cruising, or in ordinary circumstances. *Second*—Light draft, enabling them to run in shallow water and across banks and flats, which larger craft have to go around. This feature is in some measure an element of a small boat, but to secure the best result, the boilers and engines should be very light, since the weight of armament and stores cannot be reduced. *Third*—The boilers and machinery should be entirely below the water-line, or they are liable to be disabled by shot. A single missile is enough to destroy the power of locomotion, and to leave the drifting hulk at the mercy of the enemy. Now, the draft being light, there is very little room between the kelson and the water-line for such machinery, and it can only be got in at all by being very small.

We believe that these necessities—great speed, light draft, and the power below water—will be admitted on all hands. Therefore, as a necessary condition, as we have shown, the machinery must have the capacity for excessive power; it must be light, and it must be small. Now, how have these results been attained—for we do not propose to speculate on the ultimate refinements of steam machinery, but to adhere to successful and authentic practice. *First*, the capacity for excessive and unusual power. Power is derived from the boiler, and may be increased in two ways; first, by increasing the size of the cylinder, that is to say, the quantity of steam generated. This involves an increase in the weight and size of both engine and boiler, and of the water carried in the boiler. Machinery large enough to double the power in this way, therefore, would involve features exactly contrary to those demanded. Its bulk and weight would be nearly twice that employed in commercial vessels—machinery already too heavy and large for war purposes; and it is, therefore, totally impracticable. Second, power may be augmented by increasing the *pressure* instead of the quantity of steam. Locomotive boilers (of which we mean any standard form of small, multifiue, high-pressure boilers,) carry 150 lbs. of steam quite as safely as "low-pressure," standard steamboat boilers carry 35 lbs. To double the power of the former by doubling their pressure, is safely practiced, but it would be quite unsafe to double the pressure on the common steamboat boiler, ordinarily working at 30 pounds. The smaller the boiler, the greater the safe range of pressure. Therefore, to make a gun-boat capable of excessive speed in emergencies, it is necessary to have a small boiler. It may be said that the large boilers *can be* made to sustain 500 pounds pressure. Certainly, but then they would be so enormously heavy that the boat could not carry them; besides, what is the use of increasing the bulk and the weight *four-fold*, to produce a given power, for this is about the proportion between locomotive and ordinary steamboat boilers. Now supposing it granted that we must have small boilers, we shall be informed that sea water would deposit so much salt in them as to render them completely useless in a week. Very true; and since the ship could not hold fresh water enough to run her two days, we must distill it on board; we must use the same water over and over again. Steam, after its use in the engine, is condensed by cold—ordinarily by injecting a quantity of sea water into it, a portion of which salt water is pumped into the boiler; therefore, this plan of condensation, for the reasons stated, cannot be used with small boilers. The water into which any steam is condensed by cold, is always fresh and pure, and if the cold can be applied to the steam without mixing any salt with it, the resulting water may be pumped back, and over and over again, into *small* boilers, and of course make steam without leaving a deposit of salt or any other impurity. To accomplish this purpose, the surface condenser was devised. It is a vessel full of tubes, into which the steam is exhausted from the engine, and around which cold water from the sea being circulated, takes up the heat of the steam without coming into actual contact with it, so that the steam is condensed into pure water, to be used over and over again. But surface condensers, for the most part, are found to deteriorate rapidly, to admit salt water to the feed, and to let in air, thus vitiating the vacuum, from strain by expansion, and from galvanic or other destructive action not definitely determined. Any risk of failure in the instrument must be provided for by making a large boiler that can work salt feed; and we should like to inquire if this want of confidence in the surface-condensers ordered by the Government for its gun-boats, is the reason why large boilers and low-pressure are also ordered, and, if so, why the Government specifies an investment in which it has no confidence, when the desired result can be produced by other and reliable means, viz: the fresh water apparatus used for two years with perfect success, by Mr. LIGHTHALL, a well-known engineer of this City, about which the public would naturally expect Government Engineers to be posted. This plan is to condense the steam in the ordinary and simple way, by injecting cold fresh water into it, and then to cool this injection water in an instrument similar to the surface-condenser, and to use this same fresh water over and over again. The feed water is thus not only fresh and pure, but the cooling vessel is not liable to derangement, as it sustains no pressure, and only a maximum temperature of 110° to 120°, while the temperature of the surface condenser, with 100 lbs. pressure of steam, is some 350°. Again, the surface condenser employed by the Corliss Steam Engine Company in the *Curlew* and other small vessels, although subject, probably, to the galvanic action that destroys other condensers, is not subject to any strain whatever from expansion, since the tubes are set in a single tube-sheet. New tubes may be put in without stopping the engine, as the steam may be temporarily exhausted into the atmosphere. This condenser, while returning perfectly pure water to the boiler makes no vacuum (which is of diminished importance when high steam is used)—the tubes being open to the atmosphere. The absence of a vacuum, however, has this threefold advantage: simplicity, as no air-pump is required; the absence of pressure in the condenser; and no diminution of the normal power by the leakage of air into the condenser. The plan is eminently adapted to small gun-boat service.

To return to the other features required: *Second*, the machinery must be light. Hence a locomotive boiler, carrying a high pressure, and therefore requiring a small engine—the whole weighing one-half to one-quarter of what the ordinary steamboat engine and boilers would weigh—is imperatively necessary. *Third*, the engines and boilers must be situated below the water line—out of shot range. And for this reason, also, they must be small, and to be small, they must make up in pressure what they lack in size, in order to produce the required power. Thus all these features demand one and the same condition—*small boilers and high pressure*—and the primary condition of them all is *pure water*. The Government engineers, indeed, specify surface condensers for gun-boats, but why do they not also specify high pressure and small boilers, which, with reliable surface condensers, are perfectly feasible? If it is because they cannot trust the *kind* of condensers, we wish to inquire why they persist in employing this defective kind, when there are others that are perfectly reliable? But if it is because they do not *want* high steam and small boilers, we take the liberty of asking, on behalf of the public, which pays the bills, the basis or the theory or the practice or the circumstances on which they found this conclusion. If there is any good reason for departing from the best commercial-marine practice, in the construction of Government ships, or if there is any excuse for putting heavy machinery into light draft boats when light machinery will answer equally well, or for placing any machinery within shot range when it can just as well be put below, the public will be respectfully thankful for the information.

THE VOTE IN TENNESSEE.—The people of Tennessee are to determine to-day whether they adhere to the Union, or plunge into rebellion. There is great difficulty in conjecturing the result. Since the Legislature, without authority, passed the ordinance, there have been several marked fluctuations of sentiment in the State; at one moment the balance inclining to the side of loyalty, and at the next descending to the verge of treason. The defection of JOHN BELL and ANDREW EWING did much to injure the Union cause; and but for the courageous and incessant labors of JOHNSON, ETHERIDGE, NELSON and BROWNLOW, the popular vote for secession would have been decisive. As it is, the daring and better concerted action of the Secessionists has had its influence in Eastern Tennessee, to an extent, we fear, discouraging a hope of a loyal success; for, with the west end of the State almost unanimous for withdrawal, and the middle pretty nearly balanced, the only question has been whether the East would be sufficiently near unanimity in the right to counterbalance the West. The doubts overhanging the question will not, in all probability, be solved for several days, if indeed we ever obtain a correct return of the polling.

DOES IT PAY.—The engagements with the batteries at Aquia Creek, and the other recently at Pig Point, have had no other practical effect than disabling numbers of our sailors, and the injury to a greater or less extent, of two of our war steamers. The enemy still occupies both the positions apparently uninjured. It is said that the attack on the latter place was for the purpose of "feeling the position of the enemy." It was, to say the least of it, an expensive manipulation. We cannot help believing that this unequal skirmishing neither adds to our prestige, nor pays in results the hazards encountered.

The Rioting in Newfoundland.

ST JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, June 6.

The telegraph wires were again cut Monday evening in a number of places. Large bodies of police have been dispatched to the various points of difficulty, and every energy is being strained to capture the miscreants, who are engaged in a regularly organized body for the destruction of the lines. The impossibility of guarding our property will be perceived when it is stated that people cannot even protect their own dwellings from robbery and arson.

The steamship *Vigo*, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at midnight of Wednesday, but no dispatches were put aboard of her. It is useless to send messages for Europe this way until the local affairs of the province are improved.

Destructive Fire in Illinois.

LAKE, Ill., Friday, June 7.

A fire, this morning, destroyed the warehouse of BOICE & BUMP, and the adjoining warehouses of SPAULDING & Co., MURPHY & SON, and LAKE & BLACKMAN. Loss on grain $15,000, and on the buildings, $8,000; partly insured.

The Frigate Colorado.

BOSTON, Friday, June 7.

The frigate *Colorado* sailed this afternoon for Southern waters.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Reception of Mr. Dayton at the Tuileries—The Emperor Reiterates the Expression of his Friendship for this Government—Active Movements of American Residents at Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

Mr. DAYTON, the new American Minister to France, delivered his credentials to the Emperor, at the Palace of the Tuileries, on Sunday last. Mr. D. was accompanied to the palace by the Introducer of Ambassadors, M. FEUILLES DE CONCHES, in one of the State carriages of His Majesty. The Minister was received in the Throne-room, where His Majesty was surrounded by the officers of his Court in official costume. Short speeches were made, which contained only the usual phrases of introductory ceremonies; but a lengthy conversation took place afterwards, in which the Emperor again spoke in a feeling manner of the troubles in the United States, and not only expressed a desire that there should be no disruption of the Union, but offered his services in whatever way they might be useful. Mr. DAYTON explained to His Majesty, at length, the present condition of things in the United States, and gave him the outlines of the policy of the Government of Washington. The American Minister was highly gratified with the manner of his reception and with the sentiments expressed by His Majesty.

At a meeting of Americans, called on short notice at the rooms of Mr. SANFORD, in this city on Friday afternoon last, the sum of four thousand dollars was subscribed to buy rifled cannon of the French model, to be used in putting down rebellion against the American Union. The subscription has been circulating since, and now reaches the figure of nearly ten thousand dollars. Men of all parties unite in this patriotic movement. It is now understood that the French Government, which controls all the arms manufactories of the Empire, will not offer any opposition to the purchase of these arms; it will neither authorize nor prohibit such sales, which is all we require. It is anticipated, however, that in view of the sympathy which is felt here for the Government of Washington, that an official contract for arms may be made. Under any circumstances, plenty of arms may be had, for in Belgium and Prussia, where the most extensive manufactories exist, the feeling is entirely for the North, and these manufactories, which, unlike the American establishments, mix a little politics with their iron, can be engaged to work for the North, to the exclusion of the South. For example, I have just learned that KRUPP, the largest, and perhaps best, manufacturer of arms in Europe, located at Essen, on the Rhine, Prussia, will make such an engagement for the asking, and he manufactures rifled cannon of the most approved models. The sympathy of Prussia, and the whole German nation, is thoroughly aroused on the subject of the American contest, and scarcely a friend of the South is to be found in all Germany. The institution of Slavery is regarded there as a remnant of barbarism, and if foreign soldiers were needed to extirpate the hideous system, plenty of regiments could be recruited among the intelligent and military classes of Germany.

We learn that frequent interviews have taken place between Mr. DAYTON and others of the new American Ministers, and M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that the commercial intercourse between France and the United States under the new state of things, has been the principal subject of conversation. Most of the trade, as every one knows, is carried on by American vessels, which are now subject to privateering attacks, and the French Government, alive to the interests of its subjects, is naturally anxious to fix the line of action it is to follow. Moreover, no war of the Second Empire has so seriously disturbed the commercial interests of France as this American civil war, for America took the most of the costly articles manufactured in France, in the way of silks, cloths, and other articles of luxury, and this trade has now nearly ceased.

Judge ROST, one of the representatives of the Southern Confederacy, has arrived in Paris. Mr. YANCEY and DUDLEY MANN remain in London for the present. Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY and Mr. HALDERMAN are also in Paris.

A melancholy circumstance has just occurred here in connection with the exciting news from America. A Mr. PETERS, a wealthy gentleman from Philadelphia, who has been living in Paris some time with his family, showed an extraordinary degree of excitement about the unfortunate state of affairs at home, and a fortnight or more ago, while sitting at the banking-house of JOHN MUNROE, and while reading the telegraphic dispatch which announced the surrender of Fort Sumter, and President LINCOLN'S first call for troops, he fell over in an apoplectic fit. From this first attack, Mr. PETERS appeared to have recovered, but he was visited with another two days ago, which terminated his life. MALAKOFF.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 6th inst, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the chair. The committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Board reported resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Managers on the character and services of the late Hon. JOHN M'LEAN, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents of this Society, which were adopted. Rev. PASTOR FISCHE, of Paris, was present, and addressed a few words to the Board in regard to the operations of the French and Foreign Bible Society, especially in the employment of Bible readers. Grants of books were made to the American and Foreign Christian Union; books in Spanish, German, and Italian, for distribution in Callao and Lima, and also books in Spanish for Panama; Bibles for Japan; and six volumes in raised letters for the Blind. Numerous grants were made for the supply of the army, including one thousand volumes for this purpose to the Washington City Bible Society. Several grants were made to poor Sunday schools.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The frame edifice in East Fiftieth-street, near Third-avenue, formerly occupied by the Methodists, has been leased (with the privilege of purchasing) to some parties who came forward, for the purpose of establishing an Episcopal Church there under the title of Church of the Intercessor; and it will soon be open for Divine service every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., under the charge of Rev. CHARLES PUDVIANCE, formerly of Philadelphia. A meeting will be held next Monday evening, in the Church, for the purpose of organizing, and electing a Vestry and Wardens. It is designed to make this a free church, as it is presumed that will better suit the views of families who reside in the vicinity. It was opened for the first time on Sunday, May 26, and the number who attended the first service gives ample assurance of the necessity of such a work in their midst.

NOT SO HANDY AS HE APPEARED.—Mr. JOHN C. HALL, agent for Messrs. HENDRICK, gas-fitters, at No. 211 Centre-street, about a week since, employed, in a spirit of charity, a lad named PATRICK HANDY, who had appealed to him for work. No sooner, however, had the youth entered upon his duties than he began to filch fixtures and fittings, and when found out, at least $70 worth of property had been carried away. He was arrested yesterday, when he confessed his delinquency, and stated that he had disposed of the fixtures to Mrs. HANNAH MCGEE, keeper of a junk shop in Baxter-street. A portion of the property was found on the premises of Mrs. MCGEE, but she denied any criminal intent in purchasing it. She was, however, held to bail to answer, and HANDY was committed for trial.

STEALING FROM A COBBLER.—PATRICK KEENAN, a shiftless fellow, was tempted on Thursday morning, to make free with a quantity of lasts and other goods, which were in the shoe-store of PATRICK J. DOWNEY, No. 31 West Twelfth-street. He obtained them by forcing open the store door, but a neighbor detected him ere he got away with the property. Officer REID, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested KEENAN, and he was held for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

FATAL RESULT OF JUMPING.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of THOMAS FOOZ, an Irishman 35 years of age, who died in consequence of severe internal injuries received on the 11th ult. It appears that deceased on the evening in question, had been making a call on his friend ROGER RYAN, No. 49 Mott street, and both were engaged in gymnastic exercises. In attempting to jump over three chairs which had been placed in line, he overturned one of them, falling heavily upon it. He languished until Wednesday night, when he died.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday on the body of FRANCIS DAHEY, a boy three years old, who was fatally scalded at the residence of his parents, No. 43 Grand-street, on Thursday morning, and died soon afterwards. The child was playing and stumbled into a pail of boiling water which had been placed on the kitchen floor.

FIRE IN A DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.—About 5 o'clock Thursday morning, a fire broke out in Messrs. HOVEY & BARKER'S daguerrian gallery, on the third floor of No. 711 Broadway, and damage to the extent of $400 resulted; insured for $1,200 in the New-York Insurance Company. The millinery store of Mrs. ELIZABETH BARNETT, on the second floor, was injured by water, and the loss is estimated at $500; covered by insurance of $1,200 in the Park Company. The dry goods stock of Mr. SAMUEL HOLMES, on the first floor and basement, was soaked. The loss, however, is covered. Damage to the building amounts to $700; insured for $6,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company.

THEFT OF A COW.—A fine cow, valued at $60 was stolen a few nights since from the farm of Mr. JOHN R. HALLADAY, near Jersey City, and sold by JOHN HOLTZING, a Staten Islander, to Mr. GEORGE GRAY, of No. 467 Fourth-street. In payment, Mr. GRAY gave HOLTZING a check for $40 on the East River Bank, and having got the check certified, HOLTZING offered it at the Bull's Head Bank for $17. These facts coming to Mr. HALLADAY'S knowledge, he caused HOLTZING'S arrest on a charge of having stolen the animal, and the accused was committed for trial by Justice STEERS.

FLAG RAISING.—A new and handsome flag will be raised by the lady members of Dr. WILEY'S congregation, Christ Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The present disastrous condition of affairs compels the Foreign Committee to make the following statement, and to ask for it the earnest and prayerful attention of the Church. They are filled with anxiety and apprehension by the fact that they are left almost entirely without means for their work; and are accordingly forced to the conclusion that, unless the Church should awake to a new sense of duty, its missionary operations must suffer the most serious embarrassment and disaster. It is the estimate of the Treasurer, (see statement below) that $25,000 will be needed before the first of October, in order that the Committee may end its financial year without debt. The Committee cannot but claim that their financial affairs have been conducted with forethought and discretion, and that they are in no way responsible for any embarrassment that may occur. Their operations are carried on at great distances, and cannot be adapted at once to diminished resources at home. In anticipation, however, of our present difficulties, the Committee, some time since, directed all their operations to be reduced to the lowest possible scale, and everything at the stations is now placed upon the most economical footing. *No further reduction can be made without sad injury to the work, and grievous sacrifice of advantages already gained.* The Committee cannot believe they will be driven to this. They know that the amount necessary for their entire relief might be raised without the slightest inconvenience to any; and at this time, when we are called even to painful self denial and sacrifice, they cannot but trust that a work so full of love to man, and so dear to the heart of Christ, will be sustained. But if this is to be done, and our operations are to be continued, even on the present reduced scale, a prompt and effective effort is imperatively required. That this effort may, by God's blessing, be successful, the Committee would suggest:

1. That this statement should be read in all our churches.

2. That all by whom this statement is heard should contribute something; and that those who contributed last year, and are at all able to do so, should at least equal the contribution then made.

3. And, inasmuch as even with this effort the receipts will probably be greatly diminished, that those whom God has prospered should contribute more liberally than before, and thus supply the necessary deficiencies of those whom he has visited with financial adversity.

4 And, finally, that this great cause and this special effort should be constantly remembered in the earnest and faithful prayers of the followers of Christ.

The Committee humbly trust that this effort will not be suffered to fail through any indifference, selfishness or neglect; for they know that this work is but an endeavor to obey the command of Him who said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and are confident in His precious assurance: "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE,
No. 19 Bible House, New-York, May 21, 1861.

Horatio Potter, S. H. Turner Wm. Bacon Stevens, John Cotton Smith, A. H. Vinton, S D. Denison, Stewart Brown, Lewis Curtis, James F. Depeyster, Frederick S. Winston, James S. Aspinwall.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Wanted to 1st October, for China	$9,000
Wanted to 1st October, for Africa	12,000
Wanted to 1st October, for Greece	1,200
Wanted to 1st October, for Japan	2,400
Wanted to 1st October, for Central Expenses	1,500
Total	$26,100

$25,000 will, probably, carry us to 1st October, without requiring further reduction of missionary force, and without dismissing *Boarding* Schools.

Amount expended since 1st October, 1860	$40,000
Add as above	25,000
Total	$65,000

Will make an expenditure of $55,000 or $66,000 for the current year.

Expenditure for the year ending 1st October, 1860	$86,800

The New-York Baptist Association on National Affairs.

During Thursday evening session of the New-York Baptist Association, the Committee on National Affairs presented a report, in which the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions was recommended:

Whereas, The Southern Baptists have shown to the world their vows of allegiance to the traitorous plans of conspirators against the life of our nation and the glorious Government under which God has wondrously blessed our land; therefore,

Resolved, That while we believe many causes have, in part, combined to produce the present crisis in our history, we can hear, above the clang of war around the Federal Capital, the voice of the God of Israel, saying, "I have seen, I have seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt; I have heard their groaning, and am come down to deliver."

Resolved, That, as the descendants of the Apostle of Soul-Liberty (ROGER WILLIAMS), we believe it to be the bounden duty of all true Baptists to uphold and strengthen the hands of our Government by their prayers, their fortunes, and, if need be, their lives.

Resolved, That we cannot hold sympathy in this hour of National peril with any who while not openly espousing the cause of rebellion, are yet unwilling to declare themselves on the side of *justice, social and religious liberty.*

Resolved, That it is our duty as Christians, while praying for the blessings of Almighty God to crown the efforts of our noble defenders with success, also to seek and desire that they all may by grace be enabled to enroll themselves Soldiers of the Cross.

ARTHUR DAY,
D W. SHERWOOD,
HIRAM HUTCHINS,
SAMUEL J KNAPP,
WM. D. WRIGHT,
} Committee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The discussion on the report of the Missionary Committee was continued, pending which, Mr. GEORGE H. HANSELL offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as a means of supplying the lack of religious instruction and regular preaching of the word known to exist in various parts of the field which we, as Christians and Baptists, are called upon to cultivate, and in view of the present inability of our Association, or the people within such destitute parts, whom it seeks to evangelize, to sustain a regular ministry, we deem it expedient and desirable to revive and encourage lay preaching within our associational limits.

Resolved, That Pastors and Church be and hereby are requested to seek out from among their numbers brethren possessing suitable gifts, and invite and encourage them to devote a part of their time to this work, without abandoning their respective secular callings.

The New-York Dispensaries.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for the month of May, 1861:

	New York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.	Grd Totals.
No. of Male Patients	2,109	905	2,611	1,449	533	7,609
No. of Female Patients	2,706	1,469	2,694	1,848	744	9,461
Totals	4,815	2,375	5,305	3,297	1,277	17,069
Treated at Dwellings	927	414	596	638	233	2,808
Treated at Dispensaries	3,888	1,961	4,709	2,659	1,044	14,261
Primary Vaccinations	874	548	2,977	767	280	5,443
Revaccinations	62	10	34	24	80	210
Whole No. Vaccinated	936	612	3,011	791	360	5,653
Number of Adults	2,944	1,177	1,338	1,819	773	7,485
Number of Children	1,871	1,198	3,967	1,978	505	9,584
No. of Native Patients	1,901	1,248	4,184	1,975	432	9,691
No. of Foreign Patients	4,714	1,127	1,121	1,321	844	7,378
No. sent to Hospital	497	28	100	29	18	576
Number of Deaths	25	7	19	37	7	93
Prescriptions dispen'd	3,768	2,246	5,160	5,099	2,700	24,067

During the month of May, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 17,069 persons. The principal causes of death were consumption, small-pox and measles. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and circulatory system. Among the most important were measles, small pox, scarlet fever and inflammation of the lungs.

Business at the Custom-House.

The imports continue very light, while the number of foreign arrivals has never been so large, a great many vessels arriving with very light cargoes or in ballast. The deposits thus far for June, as compared with the same month last year, are as follows:

	1861.	1860.
June 1	$27,000	$128,000
June 3	18,000	67,000
June 4	11,000	115,000
June 5	20,000	114,000
June 6	27,000	102,000

During the month of May the number of arrivals from foreign ports was 502, being 110 more than during the same month of 1860.

The British ship *Alliance*, already reported, with a cargo of railroad iron and coal, bound to Charleston, from Newport, Wales, and ordered away by the blockading fleet, arrived here, and received orders to return with her cargo to Queenstown, Ireland, for which port she cleared, and sailed after giving the required bonds not to deliver her cargo within the United States. The high rate of tariff on the iron dictated the recall of the cargo, rather than to have it go into storehouse on this side.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The cars of the City Railroad Company will commence running to Fort Hamilton, *vid* Court-street and Third-avenue, to-day.

The loss by fires in this city during the month of May amounted to $10,000.

TERRENCE CULLEN had both of his legs crushed yesterday by a cask of sugar falling upon him at the Atlantic Basin. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The Stars and Stripes were raised yesterday at the Graham House, on Washington-avenue, with exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The secession flag raised under the Stars and Stripes at a house in Hicks-street, Thursday, was the flag taken from the Marshall House, at Alexandria, the day before the Federal troops entered that city.

A FLAG WANTED.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, will speak to-morrow evening in the State-street Congregational Church. A collection will be made in order to procure a flag for the Church, which is at present without one.

Agricultural Prospects in Iowa.

From a proof-sheet of an estimate of the Agricultural products of Iowa, for the current year, 1861, prepared by Mr. WM. D. WILSON, Secretary Agricultural College, Des Moines, we glean some interesting information. Mr. WILSON availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the presence at the Capital of Iowa of the members of the Legislature of that State, during the week preceding May 22, and succeeded in eliciting a number of important facts. He first presents a tabular statement of the average increase of the crops, this year, over 1860, the harvest prospects, and the proportion of last year's crops of Wheat and Corn remaining on hand, in each county of the State. On these statistics, he comments thus:

It appears from the foregoing the breadth of wheat sown in the State is about one-fourth more; of corn nearly one-fifth more, and of pork for market there will be at least one-third more than 1860. And of the crop of corn of 1860, there appears to be over one-third, and of wheat over one-fourth on hand. That the indications for a good crop of wheat were never better, and that the yield would fully equal that of last year, sixteen bushels per acre as the average of the State; and that about one-half of the corn was planted by the 11th of May. In addition to the above, I learn that all the cereal crops indicate an excellent yield; that preparations are making for a greater breadth of Sorghum and Imphee than in any previous year; that much of the land has been seeded with clover and timothy, probably double that of any previous year. In short, that our farmers are working and seeding as much land, and perhaps more, than they may find force enough to secure the yield therefrom. As published last year, the yield of wheat was upwards of 19,000,000 bushels, or an average of sixteen bushels to the acre; add for the additional breadth of land sown last Fall and this Spring, at the same average per acre, at least 4,000 000 bushels, and we have the probable amount of 23,000,000 bushels for 1861—all of which can be spared out of the State, as we have about 5,000,000 bushels on hand for home consumption for a year. This, if sold at 50 cents per bushel, will give us $11,500,000. The Corn goes it to Beef and Pork. The published estimate of last year from this office was $7,000,000 worth for both these items. This sum is nearly equally divided between them. From the data obtained we have a pretty sure prospective increase of one third for Pork over 1860, and from extensive inquiry and the known average increase, one-fourth may be safely put down as the probable increased product of Beef Cattle. This will give the aggregate value $9 375 000 for 1861, for Beef and Pork, beyond our own consumption—but as the prices may range lower, it would be altogether safe to place the amount at *eight millions of dollars*. The result of all the above is, that the present prospective product of this State for the year 1861, beyond our home consumption for Wheat, Hogs and Beef, will be worth $19,500,000.

Trotting.

TROT BETWEEN WIDOW MACCREE, FRANK TEMPLE AND PUTNAM, AT UNION COURSE, L. I.

Yesterday, a trot came off at Union Course, L. I., between s. m. *Widow McCree*, S. MCLAUGHLIN; s. g. *Frank Temple*, HIRAM WOODRUFF, and b g. *Putnam*, H. JONES, for a purse and stake of $550, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, which resulted as follows:

Widow McCree	1	1	1
Frank Temple	2	2	2
B. g. Putnam	0	0	0

Time—2:29; 2:31; 2:33¾.

The *Widow* was the favorite against the field at $100 to $50; she won the race in three straight heats without a struggle. A great number of people were present, and the trot caused considerable interest.

SECESSION INSOLENCE AT PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes: "A specimen of overbearing intolerance has occurred here. On Saturday, the new Ambassador, accredited by President LINCOLN to Belgium, (Hon. Mr. SANDFORD,) passed through Paris, and the residents here, belonging to the Union, having assembled to welcome him, made speeches and subscribed liberally for the maintenance of the Star Spangled Banner, the money being intended to supply the upholders of Congress, at Washington, with Whitworth guns. *Galignani*, of course, gave a short abstract of the proceedings, without a syllable of even constructive partiality for North or South. Some Southern slaveholders have chosen to take offence at any mention of such a meeting at all, and had the presumption to insist on a scurrilous and libellous recrimination being inserted in that strictly neutral newspaper. The drift of this document was that Northerners might meet at Paris, being too craven to be on the field of danger, while no Southern gathering is held there, because the repealers are gone home, and are now at their post, that of honor."

DESERTION OF A SHIPMASTER.—A Bristol (R. I) correspondent of the Providence *Journal* states that Capt. CAMM, of the brig *California* just arrived, reports that he left at Saugus brig *John Pearce*. Capt S. S. MELVILLE, of Newport, loaded for Boston, that about the 10th of May Capt. MELVILLE, after having put in his boat a quantity of water and provisions, left the *John Pearce* in his boat alone, saying he was going to see his consignees about some mistake in his cargo, but instead steered out to sea, and although after ward followed by the mate in another boat could not be found, and had not again been seen. The Captain left on the table, in the cabin of his vessel, a note which read as follows:

God bless you all. I have done the best I can. You need not trouble yourself about me.
BENJAMIN S. MELVILLE.

Mr. CARRIGHAM: You will find the papers and everything all correct. B. S. M.

STATE CANAL TOLLS.—The amount of tolls received on all the Canals of this State, from the opening of navigation in 1860 and 1861 to the 1st of June in each year is as follows:

Tolls received on all the Canals of this State during the 1st week in May, 1861	$104,606 28
Second week in May, 1861	129 954 22
Third week in May, 1861	148.803 22
Fourth week in May, 1861	140,435 77
Total	$523,801 39
Amount of tolls received on all the Canals in April, 1860	$49 763 14
In May, 1860	359,506 19—$409.569 33
Increase in 1861 over 1860	$114,235 06

CENSUS OF CANADA.—The Census of Canada has just been completed, and shows the following totals:

Total—Lower Canada	1,103 911
Total—Upper Canada	2,369,733
Total, all Canada	3,473 644
Difference between Upper and Lower Canada	1,265,822

FROM COLORADO TERRITORY.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Denver City, (C. T) on May 29, announces the arrival there of W. H RUSSELL, who has been prospecting as far west as the Summit Range, near Hamilton. He is fully convinced of the practicability of building the Pacific Railroad by that route. Gov. GILPIN arrived at Denver on May 27, and made a patriotic speech, predicting a glorious future for the Territory.

RURAL LIFE ON TAPPAN ZEE.—Messrs. MANSFIELD, of Rockland Female Institute, at Nyack, on the west side of the Hudson River, open their extensive establishment in Summer as a boarding-house, for which use it is admirably adapted. They have all the means and appliances for comfort and recreation, in doors and out, with neither musquitoes nor fever and ague. It communicates daily with the City by five steamboats, four trains on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and all the regular trains of the Hudson River Railroad, having a steam ferry between Tarrytown and Nyack.—*Independent.*

[Advertisement.]

WAR HATS.—For a Summer Campaign, light flexible Hats are far the best; and many a soldier has fainted on the field for want of such an appropriate covering. KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is our best manufacturer of Spring Hats, for all of his make have not only the peculiar, graceful and stylish set, that imparts a distinguished air to the wearer, but are so flexible, cool, light and lasting, as to be the ne plus ultra of comfort and economical elegance.

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets at low prices, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Buyers of Carpeting, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, can avail themselves of the opportunity, seldom offered.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, filled with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
MAISON DORÉE,
By F. MARTINEZ,
Having fitted up in the most elegant style the
OLD PENNIMAN MANSION,
No. 42 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET,
UNION-SQUARE,
I will open the same for the inspection of the public on Saturday, the 8th inst. The house has been fitted up at great cost, with special reference to meeting the wants of citizens, and in all its appointments is perfect and complete. The rooms are spacious and elegant, and furnished in a style to suit the most fastidious. The establishment will be THROWN OPEN FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 8th and 10th insts.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Cantrell's is at No. 513 Broadway.—Everybody knows that at CANTRELL'S the very finest quality of ladies' and gents' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes, of the neatest make, may be had at the very lowest rates. All orders which he takes are promptly fulfilled, and he gives universal satisfaction.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.
Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture, and his improved instruments for Varicocele and Enlarged Veins, No. 2 Astor-House, Barclay st.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace.
A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Infallible cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

REED—MABIE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev W. Morgan, D. D., Mr. PHILANDER REED to Miss E. LOUISE MABIE.

DUSENBURY—NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Mr. C. COLES DUSENBURY, to Miss AMELIA W., daughter of Hon. O. Newcomb, deceased, all of this City.

SKIDMORE—WETMORE.—In this City, at St. George's Church, on Thursday, June 6, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JOHN D. SKIDMORE to ELIZABETH NEWTON, daughter of Prosper M. Wetmore Esq.

BRADY—PIERIS.—In this City, by Rev. P. McNulty, ANNIE S. BRADY to Miss ERINULA PIERIS, daughter of Geo. Pieris of this City.

DRIGGS—HOPE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. C. Putney, Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS, Jr., to Miss AMELIA A. HOPE, third daughter of Edwin Hope, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

UPHAM—JANEWAY.—At Kingston, N. J., on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, D. D., at his residence, Rev. NATHANIEL L. UPHAM, of Manchester, Vt., to Miss ANNIE H. JANEWAY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

TOWNSEND—DEVEREUX.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, June 6, in Christ Church, by Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Rev. JOHN TOWNSEND, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Wallingford, with GEORGINA POLLOCK, daughter of the late George P. Devereux, of North Carolina.

DUNHAM—PIERIS.—At "Sunny Brae," on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., EDGAR A. DUNHAM to MARY B., daughter of Peter Pirnie, Esq., all of Eastchester, Westchester County.

DIED.

BUTTS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, after a lingering illness, CAROLINE EMMA, wife of Daniel R. Butts, and only daughter of Lewis S. Dod, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Greenwich av, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

JONES.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, WILLIAM E., infant son of John J. and Rachel A. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday,) June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 42 McDougal st.

MADDEN.—On Thursday, June 6, after a lingering illness, Rev. JOHN MADDEN, of Rondout.

His funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Rondout, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday. The reverend clergy are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The train leaving Chambers st. at 7 A. M. will arrive in time for the funeral.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, CATHARINE E. ROBERTS, daughter of Robert Roberts, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 84 1st st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. The interment will take place on Sunday.

KISSENER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 6, DAVID KISSENER, aged 43 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Tammany Society and Amity Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLET.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, CHARLES THOMAS, youngest son of J. B. and Emma E. Millet, aged 2 years 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 155 West 23d-st., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

KELLOCK.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, ANNIE, widow of the late George Kellock, Sr.

Her friends, and those of her sons, George, John, William and James, and of her sons in-law, Robert Hamilton, David Earle and James H. Orr, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 9th inst, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 29 Charles st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, June 7, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs MARGARET F. SMITH, widow of the late Samuel Blair Smith, M. D., U. S. Army.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of J. F. Mitchell, No. 782 Greenwich st, corner of Bethune st., to-day, (Saturday) at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

MALANEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 6, of injuries received from the Hudson River Railroad cars, JOHN L. MALANEY, aged 31 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, William Lake No. 66 4th st, Brooklyn, E. D.

BARKER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, June 6, Mr. RICHARD BARKER, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 Myrtle-st, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 8 at 9 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sixth Day morning, June 7, HANNAH C., wife of Walter Lockwood, in the 27th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral on First Day, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the house of Robert R. Havil-nd, corner of Clinton av. and Hicksory-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

HAPPY.—On Friday, June 7, FRANCIS GERARD, son of George D. and Thirza E. Happy, aged 1 month and 29 days.

CONWAY.—At Hudson City, N. J., June 7, WILLIAM, only son of John M. and Elizabeth M. Conway, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, Palisade-av., near Luxton's Land Office.

ACKLEY.—On Wednesday, June 5, drowned from on board the schooner *Spy of the Bird*, in the Hudson River, near Tuthy Hook, Capt. ZEPHANIAH ACKELY, of West Farms, in the 47th year of his age.

KISSENER.—At Mousey, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday June 6, at 2 o'clock, M. DAVID KISSENER, of this City, aged 42 years, 3 months and 2 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 190 Grand-st, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 321.—June 7, 1861.
71, 30, 31, 49, 37, 60, 66, 41, 11, 23, 58, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 322.—June 7, 1861.
25, 37, 65, 3, 22, 57, 40, 45, 24, 51, 32, 75, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first class boarding-house on July 3, for a season of ten weeks. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this charming Summer retreat should apply immediately to
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THOSE PLATED TEA-SETS.
They are beautiful, very beautiful—and cheap, very cheap—especially the HOLIDAY PATTERNS for 1860. A general assortment of fine plated ware at retail as well as wholesale, at the old establishment of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS,
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

ICE CREAM.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS, SUNday School Excursions, Pic-Nics, Church Fairs, Gardens, Saloons, Steamboats, Parties, &c., &c., supplied in any quantity, from 1 to 100 gallons, at $1 50 per gallon; parties taking 5 gallons or over, at $1 25 per gallon; at the Steam Ice Cream Company, No. 188 Chatham-square. ALBERT HALL, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per United States steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Coupound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 99 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify ave used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neu pound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 KILBY-ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,

J. C. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by

CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale by

O. J. WOOD & CO., No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York., At Wholesale and Retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; has the very best of City reference for several years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for both. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 55 West 23d st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to travel or go in the country for the Summer; can give 4 years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; can cut and fit children's clothes; has three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 180 Varick-st., in the paper store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 143 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young American woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding house, or to go in the country; be-t of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the milk depôt.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework; best City reference for each capacity; wants her boy, five years old, with her; wages $4 per month; will go in the country. Call at 820 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK DESIRES a situation as cook, or for general housework; is honest, faithful and industrious. Can be seen at her present place, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who can give the best testimonials as to capacity and character. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 163 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A middle-aged woman, as cook; makes excellent bread. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 42 East 24th-st. Good references given.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family; no objection to country in summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A situation for her girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress. Call or address 128 East 13th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECtable Protestant girl desires a situation in a small private family to do general housework. Call at or address No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, willing girl, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country, as good cook and first-class laundress; makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; no objection to do general housework for a nice family. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages very moderate.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do housework, washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 28 11th-st., corner 3d-av., over the grocery-store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work. Call, all the week, at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable Scotch woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands mangling and fluting; willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to a short distance in the country. References from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; no objection to do chamberwork if required; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. TUOMEY'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; can work well with her needle, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; the best City reference from her present employer's, No. 16 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 379 6th av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 13 Union court, University-place.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl, to take care of children, or to do light housework; has worked the sewing machine; wages not so much an object as to obtain a good home, either in the City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day, to sew, for two or three weeks, or would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted, by an experienced person as seamstress and nurse, or as chambermaid, or to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Apply at No 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, rear building.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work; best of City reference. Call for one week at No. 146 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY HAVING NO further use for a faithful girl, who is capable and good-tempered, desires to procure her a situation. Inquire for two days, at No. 116 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework, in a plain family; has the best reference; a good home preferred before high wages. Call at No. 54 Spring-st., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A hard-working young woman, a situation as general housekeeper; makes good bread, cake and pies, and is a good laundress; will milk cows and make butter; wages $4 per month; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a smart, intelligent girl, to do general housework. Can be seen until engaged at No. 180 West 25th-st., upper floor, west of 8th-av.

LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS LIVED IN the best of families, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing, for five shillings per dozen, done up in the neatest manner; can give the best of reference. Call at No 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has no incumbrance; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 193 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a respectable young woman who understands her business, and can be well recommended; also, a young woman as chambermaid. Inquire at their present residence, No. 30 Union-square, corner East 15th-st.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR SERvants, American, German, English, &c., &c. In all cases where members have enlisted for the war, apply at the large Institute and Home for Good Female Servants, corner of 6th-av. and 11th st. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way, or keep a small garden in order, if required. A note addressed to A. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, or to work in a garden, by a young man that understands the care of horses well; good reference given from last place. Can be seen at the Cottage, on 11th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., for two days. None need apply except Protestants.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, A MEMBER of the Seventh Regiment, recently returned from Washington, is desirous of obtaining a situation; he is a good salesman, and a first-rate penman; can give the best of reference; salary not so much an object as a good position. Address UNION, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH TEN YEARS' BUSIness experience in this City, wishes a situation at a moderate salary, in some established house. After a few months, everything being mutually satisfactory, he will purchase an interest to the amount of $5,000; would not object to going West. Address T. WALLACE, Box No. 3,189 New-York Post-office.

ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.—WANTED, A situation, on a gentleman's place, by an able-bodied Scotchman, who understands farming, and particularly the management of horses. The best of references given. Address HOPE, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS ACCOUNTANT.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE business man, a situation. Is a good accountant and will make himself generally useful. Good references. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, &c.—A young man of good education and active habits, a printer by trade, and who has been employed as a reader for the Press, wishes for a situation as assistant in the editorial department of a respectable newspaper office, or as superintendent in the country. Address M., Box No. 3,001, Post-office, New-York.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, with the best of City references, either in the City or country; is thoroughly acquainted with driving in the City, and general farm-work. Address J. MANSON, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY THE SUBscriber, a promising girl from 12 to 14 years old, on the terms that girls are usually apprenticed, to take care of a small child, and do such other work as may be required. She will be well cared for, well brought up, and find a very good and comfortable home. Address Box No. 4 637, Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:

INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNECOURT.

THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.

WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.

TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.

THE LETTER, by STACHE.

THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.

Also, several fine specimens by Roesselis, Tannuer, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

DANL. A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE,

Being the entire stock of one of the best manufacturers in the City to be sold at auction, by order of Assignee, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; walnut and mahogany do., in hair-cloth; elegant centre-tables, etageres ladies' secretaries, superb carved rosewood and mahogany round cornered French bedsteads, fine hair mattresses wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstands, crtos, secretary and library bookcases, lounges, oak and walnut buffets, extension tables, sofa bedsteads, Turkish easy chairs; also, oak, walnut and mahogany office desks, tables, &c., together with numerous other articles of elegant furniture, all of which was made for first-class City trade. Sale peremptory. By order

A. C YOUNG, Assignee.

Also, several fine oil-paintings, gas chandeliers, silver plated tea sets and castors, table cutlery, superb mantel clocks &c. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will have a magnificent sale of first-class household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, marble statuary, bronzes, plated ware, China, dinner and tea sets, fancy articles, &c. Most of the furniture has been removed from private residences for convenience of sale, and made by Roux, Dessoir, Marcotte, Hutchings, Meeks, Belter, Stoney, and others. For the purpose of this sale they have secured the spacious and elegant marble stores of Dr. H Bostwick Nos 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St Nicholai Hotel, 55 by 200 feet. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, 6th, FRIDAY, 7th, and SATURDAY, 8th June, at 10½ o'clock each day. In addition to the general assortment of furniture will be found elegant carved oak buffets, &c.; carved French walnut library and dining-room do.; marquetry and ormolu cabinets do; raised and bronze figures, several horizontal and grand action piano-fortes, made by Chickering, Dubois, and others; rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered; figured satin do.; brocatel reps, tapestry; &c; carved rosewood bedsteads and mattresses; elegant China dinner and tea sets, vases, plated ware, bronze figures, fitted cases, and almost every description of furnishing articles; clocks, mantel ornaments &c

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.—By GEORGE COOK, TO DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, several elegant parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush, reps, and hair-cloth; superb rosewood amoire à glace; do. etagere, with mirror doors and top; rosewood wardrobe; do. sideboard; oak and black walnut buffets; corner stands, music racks; library suites in various coverings; dining room suites; extension-tables of mahogany, oak, and black walnut; rosewood book-cases, centre-tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands commodes; rosewood, black walnut, and oak chamber suites complete, hall stands and chairs, &c. The above stock has been removed for convenience of sale, is of fine quality, and worthy the notice of buyers, as it will be positively sold for cash.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH, WASHINGTON AND JAY STS., THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF GEN. WM. PAULDING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.—On Greenwich, Washington and Jay sts.—The valuable property formerly occupied by the late Gen. William Paulding, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich, extending through to Washington-st. The situation of the above property, for business purposes, is not surpassed in the Fifth Ward. The sale will be positive. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 146 Broadway, or at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps may be had.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.—Horse, rockaway, and harness, without reserve. A fine horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, believed to be sound and kind in all harness. Also, a four-seat rockaway built to order by a City maker; full door, shifting seat, leather trimmed, and lined in fine order. Also, a silver-plated mounted single harness, City made, and nearly new. All of which will positively be sold without to reserve to close an advance.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian Pony, about 14 hands high and about 9 years old, kind and gentle under the saddle or in single or double harness, believed to be perfectly sound; also, a light wagon, in good running order; a set of single harness, and saddle and bridle. Sold for want of use

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, table linen, kitchen furniture, &c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq, President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4, FOR $4, AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., Near Broadway New York

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK AND PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED, Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom, No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with mosquito net attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of sail duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete, with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above article, on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.

2,000 Knapsacks,
4,000 Haversacks,
1,000 Canteens, covered,
10,000 Water-proof Blankets,
For sale by
F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—WE HAVE ON hand the United States Regulation Light and Dark Blue Kerseys, and are prepared to make any quantity of uniforms at short notice.

BANFORD & BROWNING, No. 326 Broadway, N. B.—Fancy Uniforms for Home Guards and Volunteers, made at short notice.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming. V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 32 William-st

FRIEND'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store. Liberal discount to the trade. 359 Canal-st, directly No. 109 Worth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $6 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 126 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING between 8th and 14th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, O. P. Q., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—NO. 1105 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Two or three rooms, with board, may be obtained. The house and situation is one of the finest in the street, and peculiarly desirable as a Summer residence, being open through from street to street, cool and airy.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND good rooms and board at Milton, by calling or addressing O. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.; also, a few young gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms at Dr. HANKS', Putnam av., next door from the corner of Bedford-av. Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and good board at No. 146 West 16th-st., on very reasonable terms. Gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—NO. 53 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-St. Two very pleasant rooms to let, with board or without, in a strictly private family; location delightful and cool; terms very reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bedroom, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and board at 264 10th-st., on very reasonable terms; gas, bath, and all modern improvements in the house.

WANTED—A SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN desires to obtain board in a respectable American family, positively neither having nor intending to receive any other boarder, and residing in their own house, in some fine locality, between 4th and 35th sts., west of Lexington-av. Any family that, after a careful examination of the above expressed conditions, may find it correspond to them, and that may be disposed to receive a respectable person into their home, will address SOUTH AMERICAN, Box No. 171 *Times* office. N B.—No objection to plain living, large family or children. The family of a highly respectable American gentleman would be preferred.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A comfortable room on second floor, suitable for two, in a house having all the modern improvements, where the comforts of a home can be realized and where there are but few boarders, is desirous of finding another gentleman who would be willing to room with him. Location below 4th-st., west side of town. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Best references given and required. Address T. O. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, a back parlor and one or two hall rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be had in a small New-England family; location pleasant and quiet. Apply at No. 21 West Baltic-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, where but three or four boarders are taken, can accommodate two young men with a pleasant room in a good location; house overlooks the bay. Apply at No. 262 Hicks-st, or No. 88 John st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 26 CLINTON-ST.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with board; house contains the modern improvements and convenient to Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMily having a full suite of furniture, and wishing permanent board in the Fall, desire to make arrangements respecting their furniture to that end. Address Box No. 470 Brooklyn.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for parties of single gentlemen. House first-class Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, AND single gentlemen desiring pleasant rooms with board, in a first-class house, in a most delightful summer location in view of Union-square, at moderate prices, will please apply at the house, No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained in the central and very desirable location No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th-av. Reference exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen, or furnished suites of rooms without board, at No. 26 West 27th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN an English family, where the French language is spoken. Apply at No. 66 West 13th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARE AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

175 PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES, ALL DIFFERENT.—We have the largest collection of Union envelopes in the United States. For sale at one cent each at CHAS A. MILLER'S, No 25 Ann-st, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The present disastrous condition of affairs compels the Foreign committee to make the following statement, and to ask for it the earnest and prayerful attention of the Church. They are filled with anxiety and apprehension by the fact that they are left almost entirely without means for their work; and are accordingly forced to the conclusion that, unless the Church should awake to a new sense of duty, its missionary operations must suffer the most serious embarrassment and disaster.

It is the estimate of the Treasurer, (see statement on page 179,) that over $25,000 will be needed before the 1st of Oct., in order that the committee may end its financial year without debt.

The Committee cannot but claim that their financial affairs have been conducted with forethought and discretion, and that there is no reason possible for any embarrassment that may occur. Their operations are carried on at great distances, and cannot be adapted at once to diminished resources at home. In anticipation, however, of our present difficulties, the Committee, some time since, directed all their operations to be reduced to the lowest possible scale, and everything at the stations is now placed upon the most economical footing.

No further reduction can be made without sad injury to the work, and grievous sacrifice of advantages already gained.

The Committee cannot believe that they will be driven to this. They know that the amount necessary for their entire relief might be raised without the slightest inconvenience to any; and at this time, when we are called even to painful self-denial and sacrifice, they cannot but trust that a work so full of love to man, and so dear to the heart of Christ, will be sustained. But if this is to be done, and our operations are to be continued, even on the present reduced scale, a prompt and effective effort is imperatively required.

That this effort may, by God's blessing, be successful, the Committee would suggest:

1st. That this Statement should be read in all our Churches.

2d. That all by whom this Statement is heard should contribute something; and that those who contributed last year, and are at all able to do so, should at least equal the contribution then made.

3d. And inasmuch as even with this effort the receipts will probably be greatly diminished, that those whom God has prospered should contribute more liberally than before, and thus supply the necessary deficiencies of those whom he has visited with financial adversity.

4th. And, finally, that this great cause and this special effort should be constantly remembered in the earnest and faithful prayers of the followers of Christ.

The Committee humbly trust that this effort will not be suffered to fail through any indifference, selfishness, or neglect; for they know that this work is but an endeavor to obey the command of Him who said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and are confident in his precious assurance: "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE, No. 19 Bible House, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

HORATIO POTTER, STEWART BROWN.
S. H. TURNER, LEWIS CURTIS.
WM. B. OGDEN STEVENS, JAMES F. DEPEYSTER,
JOHN COTTON SMITH, FRED. S. WINSTON,
A. H. VINTON, JAMES S. ASPINWALL.
S. D. BENISON.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Wanted to Oct 1, for China	$9 000
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Africa	12 000
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Greece	1,200
Wanted to Oct 1, for Japan	2 400
Wanted to Oct. 1, for Central Expenses	1 500
Total	$26,100

$25 000 will probably carry us to Oct. 1, without requiring further reduction of missionary force, and without dismissing Boarding Schools

Amount expended since Oct. 1, 1860	$40 000
Add as above	26,000
Total	$65,000

Will make an expenditure of $65,000 or $66,000 for the current year.

Expenditure for the year ending Oct. 1, 1860 $66,000

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office

COUNTRY BOARD AT DANBURY, CONN.—A few single persons or a family, can be accommodated with board for the season, by a private family, in a modern house near Lake Kenosha, 60 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' drive from the depôt; location high and airy; place well shaded, with good fishing, &c. Can be accommodated with horses and carriage if desired. Apply to or address JAS. YOUNG, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVing taken a commodious house at Castleton, Staten Island, opposite Bergen Point, can accommodate a few first-class boarders if applied for immediately. For healthfulness of situation, beauty of scenery, &c., it is unsurpassed. Mrs. WM. CLEVELAND.

For particulars, apply to A. L. Sayre, Esq., No. 212 Washington-st.,

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer on a farm, 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade-trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDING FOR A FEW families in a fine, well ventilated farm-house, near the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie; good living is the motto; terms, $5 per week—children under 10 years and servants, $3. Apply to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y. References to Nos. 151 and 153 Hudson-st, opposite St. John's Park, or at No. 89 2d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only, and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Families wishing board for the summer will find pleasant rooms at the Cornwall House. The House is large and commodious, ground shady, and the scenery very fine, and reached by steamboats Thomas Powell and Armenia, daily. Apply to G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTEEL FAMILY can find boarding during summer on Bergen Hill; is a pleasant, healthy situation; fine view of the ocean, good fishing, etc; house has bathing-room, water, garden, stable, plenty of fresh milk, and is 35 minutes from Jersey-City ferry; terms very low. Address B. H., Box No 198 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York almost hourly by Railroad and steamboat. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1¼ hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad, at a healthy and beautifully located farm, a short distance from the depôt. A gentleman and w

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 15th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000

TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for expelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300 000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000 000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for redeeming the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cents interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 31, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Commissioners. Loan

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861; and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 30th day of July next, and the exchange of stock, bonds, dock or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and pre'erred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receip's will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 30th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the same as surrendered. The directors of the Erie Railway Company have resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 28, 1861.—ELECTION.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, corner of Pearl st. and Barling slip, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVER STEAMSHIP CO., No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.

New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7. JOHN CASTERS, President.

VANDERBILT H. BURTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons past due, also Unpaid Coupons past due, wanted by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK of Brooklyn for sale by J. VAN SCHAICK, No. 29 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

FOR SALE—$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

The total issue authorized	$500,000
Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $106,000, has been done since May 1.	
The population of Chicago is about	115,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:	
Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes	1,105,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes	$900,000
Less purchased by sinking fund and canceled	15,000— 885,000
City debt bonds outstanding	484,000
Floating debt	501,110
Total	$2,974,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds	202,000
Total	$1,772,110

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.

The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.

By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-street, New-York.

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders in the Odd Fellows Hall Association of the City of New-York will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, also two Inspectors of the next annual election will be held the same day. Polls to be open at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northeasterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25.jo.20

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN, WATTS SHERMAN, WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, CHARLES H. D'ONEY and DAVID DUNCAN, against ISAAU H. BURCH, VALENTINE and JOHN DOE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, on the 6th day of June 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and seventy-two dollars, with interest from the 30th day of May, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated, June 6, 1861.

VAN BUREN & BURNHAM, Plaintiffs' Attys, je8-law6w8* No. 9 Nassau st., New-York City.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA SIN GHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown in said county, to present the same, with the proofs thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Dated, June 3, 1861. AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased. je8 law6w8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL, ja19-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Cedar-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL, n17 law6m8* Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.

M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—A SORRELL HORSE, EIGHT years old, nearly thoroughbred, trots a mile in about three minutes: also, a long tail bay, a superior family horse; about 15½ hands each; sound and kind; also two wagons and harness, in good order. Apply at DILKS stables No. 191 Mercer-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., FOR SALE.—Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the next regular auction sale, WEDNESDAY June 12, at DISBROW'S, 5th-av. corner of 39th-st., will please enter them at their earliest convenience

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE, A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FRENCH Coupé, for one horse, in perfect order; price $400; also, one at $200. To be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 866 Broadway.

LIGHT WAGONS.—JUST RECEIVED, EIGHT or ten fine light wagons, top and no top; for sale very cheap by A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, 15¼ hands high, 7 years old, light bay, long tail, and a good traveler. Apply at No. 82 South-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, jossticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.; remember he No., 20 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane. HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMbia, cannon, pistol and small size, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 17 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 217 Washington-st.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING.

All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the same cause.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854, WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

Where all letters must be addressed.

NECESSARY CAUTION.—Should unprincipled Dealers try to palm off another article, which pays a better profit and is worthless,—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU the most buy for cash,—ask for HELMBOLD'S; take no other.

I ascribe symptoms to all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c., also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years in his practice, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, tetter, the setters, pains or pustules and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal dépôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Goure's, No. 32 Platt-st.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutional or local, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBility, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. BLAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. "Dr Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

GODFREY, Bookseller, No 831 Broadway.

DR. VAN HAMBERK'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate restoration of health. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons and taints the blood to sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES of the SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE.—THE GREAT REMEDY—DR. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

HUNDREDS ARE DISAPPOINTED TILL finding Dr. WARD'S office. No. 12 Laight st., and giving his great remedies a trial. They are instantly cured. Cure guaranteed. Advice free. The Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Early application to Dr. WARD is the only security.

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS of the UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, on the following route, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department, until 3 P. M. of the 16th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1,425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st, by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station E, at No. 363 8th-av.; Station G, No. 1,086 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 468 3d-av.; Station D, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand st; back to the Post-office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, average length 15 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 6 A. M.,) the first leaving Post-office on Nassau st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient supplies.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmaster of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in time, or for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violation of the Post-office laws, or of the printed instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations or trips, by allowing therefor a ratio not exceeding the contract pay, for the trips in the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or dis ontinue the service, in whole or in part at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

M

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.*]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The men on the Virginia side are still steadily occupied in extending the works, notwithstanding the dreary weather. There are very few upon the sick list, and all are cheerful and full of zeal, though their present occupation to most of them is entirely novel, as well as arduous.

A portion of the regiments which enlisted originally for the three months term have been recalled from their positions on the other side of the River, and three years' troops have been substituted in their stead. As a general rule, those who enlisted for the first term are decidedly the best equipped and most promising regiments, and a majority of the men are not averse to reënlisting for the war.

THE NEW REGULARS.

The officers of the ten new regiments, now being formed, to be added permanently to the regular army of the United States, have been nearly made up, and the subordinate officers have all been decided on. They have been selected in due proportions from the several loyal States, and among the large number of applicants, over six hundred were filed for Lieutenancies from the State of New-York. Several of the latter are appointed from the ranks of the New-York Seventh Regiment. I learn from the Department this morning that the commissions are made up, and only await the signature of the Secretary. It is probable that the list will be promulgated during next week.

GIDEON HAYNES, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, who has been in town since Sunday, left Washington to-day, after making arrangements for large orders for canteens, haversacks, &c., for the use of Government troops.

Great numbers of letters from the North are received here daily, addressed to Southern parties. It seems not yet to be generally known that the mails ceased to be transmitted south of Washington, after June 1st. All letters so received here go to the Dead Letter Office in this City, where an immense quantity is now accumulating.

The Department buildings are ordered by the President to be closed to-morrow during the funeral of Judge DOUGLAS at Chicago.

OLIVER D. BARTLETT, of New-York, is appointed Clerk in the Pension Bureau, and R. H. STEEL Clerk in the Treasury Department to-day.

GEORGE. F. MILES, of Maryland, is appointed Consul at Rottendam, and H. BABCOCK, to a clerkship in the Patent Office.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

At noon, to-day, a train of cars brought from New-York about fifty wagons and ambulances for the use of the New-York troops here. They were forwarded from the Union Defence Committee. There were received some two hundred and fifty fine cavalry horses at the same time, with a portion of Sherman's Battery also.

Mrs. N. P. BANKS arrived here this morning from Chicago, to join her husband, Gen. BANKS. Major A. T. BRADLEY was commissioned Adjutant-General of the District Militia to-day, with the rank of Colonel, *vice* C. L. F. JONES resigned.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, is gone to Baltimore to address a Union Meeting there to-night.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH'S OFFICERS.

In the war steamer *Susquehannah*, which arrived home a day or two since, there came Capt. HOLLINS, of Greytown memory; Lieut. J. N. BARNEY, three midshipmen, gunner S. LOVETT and sailmaker MARONEY, all of whom have to-day resigned their commissions. The Navy Department does not accept their resignations, but strikes their names from the Navy list.

The National Capital is at present occupied by two companies of the District Militia, under Capts. MORGAN and RUTHERFORD. The building will soon be vacated, and is but little injured, except in the destruction of the carpets, since the troops took possession there. Laborers are busily occupied in clearing up the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives.

THE REBEL LOSS AT AQUIA CREEK.

Reliable information puts the loss of the enemy in the affair at Aquia Creek at twenty killed. At the Navy-yard here the steamer *Monticello* is now nearly ready for service, having been repaired. She will probably sail for Hampton Roads on Saturday. During the process of repairing fifteen shots were found in her hull and bulwarks. The repairs on the *Freeborn* are rapidly progressing. She will be ready for sea in a few days. The steamer *Anacosta* sailed from the Navy-yard to-day, for Fortress Monroe.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The following official order has been issued in reference to the gallant conduct of a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment in the recent action at Aquia Creek:

SPECIAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, June 5, 1861.

The commandant having received a note from Capt. JOHN A. DAHLGREN, inclosing a copy of the report of the part performed by a detachment of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment in the engagement at Aquia Creek on the 1st and 2d inst., the same is hereby published for the information of the troops:

U. S. STEAMER ANACOSTA, Sunday, June 2.

Henry P. Martin, Lieut.-Col. Seventy first Reg't:

SIR:—I have great pleasure in informing you of the excellent character and conduct of the detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Company C, serving on board this vessel, under Lieut. T. B. PRENDERGAST. They have my warmest thanks for their assistance in working the guns at Aquia Creek. As gentlemen, soldiers, or boatmen, they do honor to their immediate commanding officer, and to the Seventy-first. Enclosed is a muster roll of the detachment.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
N. COLLINS, Lieut. Com.

To J. A. DAHLGREN, Commanding Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

The hospital at the Capital now contains only a few patients, mostly convalescent, and will be discontinued as soon as private BLACK, of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, who was accidentally shot recently, is able to bear removal. Although not out of danger, strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

POST-OFFICE AT MEMPHIS DISCONTINUED.

The principal distributing Post-office for the Southwest is at Memphis, Tenn. The mails thither have this day been discontinued by order of the Postmaster-General, and all letters received here for that point hereafter will go to the dead-letter office. I learn that the Postmaster at Memphis recently made a requisition for ten thousand dollars' worth of stamps, while he had eight thousand dollars' worth on hand—sufficient for ordinary purposes for three months.

The Post-office Department has also to-day ordered postal service once a week on the new route from Fort Wise, on the route from Independence to Sante Fé, Colorado Territory, to Cannon City, which will better serve the residents at Pike's Peak, than has hitherto been done.

THE REBEL LOSS AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

It is ascertained that at the late fight at Fairfax Court-house, ten of the enemy were actually killed, and probably two or three more. An eye-witness of the conflict saw the bodies thrown into a hole, near the Court-house, and hurriedly buried, immediately after the retreat of the cavalry.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS is in Washington, looking after the mission to Constantinople.

The officers of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment to-day tendered the Colonelcy of their Regiment to Col. JAMES CAMERON, of Pennsylvania. Col. CAMERON is an elder brother of the Secretary of War, and was born in Scotland. He is the Chief of the clan Cameron in this country, and it will be recollected that the Regiment wears the plaid of that clan. Col. CAMERON has not yet determined to accept the position so warmly tendered to him. If he does, you may depend that the Regiment will have an opportunity to honor Old Scotland, and that it will be most gallantly led. LEO.

JOHN BELL AGAIN.

The Franklin Tennessee *Review* contains an account of a meeting held there on May 25, in which ANDREW EWING, JOHN BELL and other former Union leaders of the State took part. EWING declared that "the old Union" was disabled *forever*, and urged the people to arm against the Administration. Mr. BELL'S speech, the *Review* says, was "able, statesmanlike, and conclusive. He held up before the gaze of the people the glaring duplicity of the Lincoln Administration, and denounced, in unmeasured terms, the war policy of Mr. SEWARD. Mr. BELL took substantially the same ground with Mr. EWING on the reconstruction question, and urged immediate and united armed resistance to the forces of the North that are being poured down upon us for our destruction and subjugation."

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS casts a profound gloom over this community. His numerous ardent Kentucky admirers and friends feel, and all of us Union men feel, that the death of a statesman and patriot of his extraordinary force of character, and his great personal and political influence and experience, who would have exerted all his energies on the side of the Government and the Administration, is a severe loss to our Nation, especially at this most critical conjuncture in our public affairs. Flags are at half-mast to-day, and other public marks of great respect are and will be paid in this city and State to the memory of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Private letters from Gen. ANDERSON, received here yesterday, indicate that ill-health will prevent his taking active command, this Summer, of the Military Department of Kentucky. If so, Gen. LOVELL ROUSSEAU, of Louisville, may be suggested to the Administration as Gen. ANDERSON'S suitable Kentucky Lieutenant during his absence.

HON. ROBERT MALLORY was yesterday nominated by acclaim to again represent the Seventh Congressional District in the National Congress. Gov. CRITTENDEN is nominated to represent the Eighth District, and will be elected by a majority of thousands over JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S candidate, WM. E. SIMMS. Mr. MALLORY, when nominated, delivered an unconditional Union speech, and, with the enthusiastic plaudits of the Nominating Convention, avowed himself for sustaining and carrying on the Government of the United States throughout the crisis. He averred, amidst the wildest applause, that the Union is not dissolved, will not be dissolved, cannot be dissolved. The farmers and planters of every county in the District reecho with the citizens of Louisville his noble motto: "The Union must and shall be preserved." His majority over his pretended and obscure competitor—H. W. BRUCE, Esq.—will not be under 6,000, and quite likely will exceed 8,000, or even 10,000. Mr. BRUCE, seeing no chance for a respectable vote, may within two weeks trump up some pretext for leaving the field to Mr. MALLORY.

BRUCE'S platform is essentially secession. It is in effect this: The Union is dissolved. It can never be restored by forcible or peaceable means. The Federal troops have no right to tread the sacred soil of any Slaveholding State. They are LINCOLN'S troops, Abolition invaders and subjugators of the South. They must forthwith be withdrawn north of Mason and Dixon's, or be expelled by all the military power of a united South. The Confederate States must and shall be recognized. It is Kentucky's, Missouri's and Maryland's manifest destiny to form a part of the mighty Southern Confederacy. They have a right to secede, and should at once secede and cooperate with JEFFERSON DAVIS for establishing his beneficent rule over every foot of slave soil. LINCOLN has subverted the Government and trampled on the Constitution. We must rescue the Constitution and the Government from the Abolition usurper, hurl the Abolition military despot from power, drive him and his myrmidons, mercenaries, allies and spies from Southern soil, and install in Washington the saviour of Southern Rights, States' Rights and Constitutional Liberty, JEFFERSON DAVIS!

Such is the real platform of MR. BRUCE, and of every secession leader in Kentucky. Of course, they disguise it and raise false issues to hoodwink the unsuspecting and catch the unwary. In the First District, about "the Purchase," they "make a clean breast" of what they are after. Here they have to be more reserved and guarded—but it will not avail them. Their platform, however presented, cannot stand here an instant.

Secessionists are all at once turning profound constitutional lawyers. Conspirators and would be traitors to the whole Constitution of the United States are now professing deep devotion to that instrument. Partisans, employes and organs of JEFF. DAVIS, very gravely quote and indorse before Kentuckians the United States Constitution and DANIEL WEBSTER, while they are constantly conspiring to overthrow forever the very Government based upon that Constitution, the very Government to which Kentuckians owe and vow paramount allegiance, the very Government for the maintenance of which, against such South Carolina Secessionists, Mr. WEBSTER always exerted his highest and grandest powers. They might as well "dry up." PONTIAC.

THE SECOND REGIMENT—LETTER FROM COL. TOMPKINS.

HEAD QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (now in the service of the United States,) CAMP DRAPER, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of Mr. JOS. BYRNE, which appeared in the columns of your paper of to-day, is false in every particular. The following are the facts, and every officer connected with the Regiment at the time we left New-York can vouch for the same. At the earnest solicitation of two ex-officers of the regiment, I appointed Mr. BYRNE Captain of Company C. Subsequently, at an election held by the members of said Company, he was repudiated by a vote of 65 to 5. Capt. STEAD was afterwards elected by the unanimous vote of the Company. In consequence of this disappointment to Mr. BYRNE, I appointed him as Special Aid to me, as a matter of courtesy. The regiment left New-York under orders received from the Union Defence Committee, who had their authority from the President and Secretary of War. Before leaving for Washington, every officer (except one or two) in the regiment signed for the war. Mr. BYRNE not being a commissioned officer, was not asked to sign. Mr. BYRNE gave me $947, which was a part of $1,200 collected for the regiment, and I am fully able to account for the same. Recently he has borrowed the sum of $500 from a member of Company I, of this regiment, which he has failed to account for. Mr. BYRNE came to Washington, a few days since, and because the position of Special Aid was not recognized by the United States Government, and I not being able to get him a commission, he returned home, declaring, when he left that he would have his revenge through the press. He is not an officer of this regiment, and he has no right to wear the uniform, and the public are cautioned not to trust him on account of the regiment. I shall take no further notice of his newspaper articles, as Mr. DRAPER and the Union Defence Committee are now here, and they *know* how the money has been expended, as almost all our bills have passed through their hands, and in almost every case they have paid the bills and charged the money to the regiment.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. W. B. TOMPKINS, Colonel.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The following intelligence is copied from the Washington *Star*:

This forenoon we have further information from Harper's Ferry up to Tuesday morning last, the day before yesterday. It conveys to us news of the desertion of some three hundred of the regiment of seven hundred Disunionists recently encamped opposite Williamsport, and confirmation of the statement in yesterday's *Star* that the desertions from JOHNSON'S command in Harper's Ferry and around that point are as numerous as forty-five a day.

On Sunday morning last the Disunionists burned the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge two miles below Martinsburgh, and on the following day the bridge twelve miles above Martinsburgh."

JOHNSON'S forces have cleaned out every hog within five miles of Harper's Ferry, and are alarmingly short of provisions. Throughout all the counties of Virginia, within forty or fifty miles of Harper's Ferry, a levy of militia is being now made by draft. All the men between 18 and 50 years of age, not physically incapable of doing military duty, are enlisted, and three-tenths of the whole are to be mustered into the field. The names are placed in one box, and as many numbers—from one to ten (repeated)—are placed in another box. When a name is drawn forth, a number is also drawn; and if it be either No. 1, 2 or 3, the person is "elected" a soldier into the Disunion army. Otherwise, he escapes immediate service.

Large numbers of the Union men in that quarter are fleeing, to avoid being thus conscripted into military service against their country; while numbers of Secessionists who have no taste for playing common soldiers, are also making themselves scarce. Between the unpopularity of this heavy draft, the fact that no disunion troops receive pay, or have reasonable hope of getting any, and the additional fact that every man's property is taken for the use of their military service, and paid for at the pleasure of those levying upon it, in scrip that all now know will never be redeemed; and, again, the still further fact that the speedy occupation of Harper's Ferry by United States forces is regarded by all the inhabitants of the surrounding country as a matter of certainty—the population has entirely demoralized his command, resulting in the heavy desertions mentioned above. On Monday last it was said among his troops that they were soon to evacuate Harper's Ferry, falling back on Leesburgh, with the intention of operating in conjunction with the force at Manassas Junction, and between that point and Fairfax Court-house.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.

The loan of the Confederate States appears to be still in the market. The Jackson *Mississippian* has the following fresh appeal from the Commissioners in its behalf:

"We are authorized by the Treasurer of the Confederate States to reopen the books for subscription to the Confederate Loan. The local Commissioners in the different counties are requested to solicit additional subscriptions. We appeal to patriotic citizens to come forward and invest in this most desirable stock. 'Come one, come all.' JAMES D. STEWART, M. D. HAINES, E. R. BURT, Central Commissioners."

The Jackson *Mississippian* makes an editorial appeal to the people of the South, as follows:

"If you have not money you have its equivalent in the productions of your teeming fields. Let every planter subscribe one-fourth the number of bales he will produce and the producers of grain in the cotton region furnish their quotas of corn, flour, and other provisions for our armies. The time has come for men to use the money they have been laying up against a rainy day.

Planters of the South, we entreat you by all you hold dear in this life, and by all the hopes you have for your posterity, to open your purses and drain them to the last dollar, rather than the Government should suffer for want of pecuniary aid to defend your liberties. Better, far better, were it to sacrifice your whole property and leave your children *poor, but free*, than that the vigor of our operations should be paralyzed for want of money."

THE SKIRMISH AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The Washington *Star* of Thursday evening publishes the following:

"We have absolute confirmation, from the lips of a reliable citizen, who was at Fairfax Court-house on Thursday night last, when Lieut. TOMPKINS' command entered that village, of the account of the killed brought by his command to this city. Our informant himself saw ten dead Disunionists, and also saw a trooper in the course of the engagement ride up into a low porch and cut down two Disunionists, whom he did not count among the ten dead seen by himself, not knowing whether they were killed outright. The dead bodies were hurried into a hole dug near the Court-house building, as soon on the following day as the terror of the people there enabled them to attend to the matter. It was freely said, directly after the fight, in the hearing of our informant, by persons in the village, that their dead numbered about thirty. And ere leaving the place he heard dire threats made against any citizen who should report the fact that more than one man was killed on their side. We have been assured of this last fact by no less than three distinct persons who visited Fairfax Court house in the course of Saturday and Sunday last.

The disunion troops engaged in the affair firmly believed themselves a match for five times their number of United States troops. The result proved that engaging one-third their own number of United States troops, and having the advantage of fighting from behind walls and fences, against cavalry only, too, they lost ten for every one they killed. We fancy they must now comprehend that any one of them is not equal in the field to five of those who now fight for the Stars and Stripes."

The following is from the *National Republican* of yesterday morning:

"The fight at Fairfax Court-house has not yet been half told. We were informed, and all the secession papers, the *Sun* included, confirmed the story, that only two of the enemy were killed. But we are assured by a cold-blooded trooper, one of the United States regulars, who is as truthful as he is cool, that he himself saw ten secession dead men. Three were killed separately, but seven others lay in one spot, whom he counted as the cavalry rode over and among them in their evolutions. 'It is of no consequence,' as Mr. Toots would say, how many of our misguided enemies fell, but, nevertheless, for the truth of history we record this fact, since our secession journalists are seeking to underrate the bravery of the United States cavalry, (regulars,) who were engaged in the skirmish. From one of the Secessionists who was in the fight, we learn that Lieut. TOMPKINS, who was in command of the cavalry company, wheeled his horse in and about the enemy, right and left, and cracked away at them every time he wheeled. They gave him a wide berth as soon as they understood, which they speedily did, the nature of his tactics.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, formerly of the United States Navy, not the Senator, but a brother of that personage, was partly in the fight. He was one of the killed. He ran early. Sir ROGER DE COVERLY, as recorded by ADDISON, mentioned a battle on the Continent, in which he said "he should have infallibly have been slain, had he not prudently left the field the night before the action."

DOUGLAS FORREST, son of Commodore FORREST, one of the deserting officers in our navy, was also a participant in this battle, on the secession side. The only achievement he performed was to lose his horse, which Lieut. TOMPKINS took away from him after his own was shot. We wait to see the Mason and Forrest report of this engagement in the Richmond papers."

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. HICKS AND THE LEGISLATORS.

In the House of Delegates in session at Frederick, on Thursday, the following communications were received from Gov. HICKS, in reply to interrogatories of that body:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, June 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

In response to your order of this date, requesting me to furnish you without delay with copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between myself and any officer or officers of the General Government, since the 4th of March last, I have to say that I have already furnished your Honorable Body with copies of all correspondence between myself and officers of the General Government which I deem it necessary to lay before you.

(Signed.) THOS. H. HICKS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, June 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

In response to your order of this date, requesting me to inform you "what action I have taken, if any, to protect citizens of the State in their persons and property," which request is prefaced by indefinite allegations that "citizens of Maryland have been arrested without color of, and in opposition to, the established laws of the United States and of this State, and have been carried by force into a neighboring State by troops in arms, acting entirely under the military and in disregard to all civil authority," &c., &c., I have to say that I have received no official information of the arrests spoken of in your order, nor has any complaint or demand for my interference been made to me by any person claiming to have been arrested in the manner alleged in your order. As a matter of course, therefore, I have taken no action in the premises.

(Signed) THOMAS H. HICKS.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING IN CHARLESTON.

A letter to the Mobile *Register*, dated at Charleston on May 25, says:

"The Confederate States Court commenced its first session on Wednesday last—Judge MAGRATH presiding. The following compose the present officers of the Court: Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Presiding Judge; JAMES CONNER, District-Attorney; HENRY Y. GRAY, Clerk; G. W. EGLESTON and ROBERT C. GILCHRIST, Commissioners. The Judge stated that the Court had been opened earlier than was originally contemplated for the adjudication of cases relating to prize and capture. He then informed the Court that, by its rules, captured property must go first into the custody of the Commissioners, and so remain until the libel is filed, when it becomes transferred from them to the Marshal. He also expounded clearly, the principles which should govern the Court in relation to all captures, rights of privateers, and rights of neutrals.

The anniversary exercises of Palmetto Lyceum were celebrated at Hibernian Hall on the evening of the 22d.

On the same evening the Institute Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen to witness the presentation of a flag by several ladies to the Marion Artillery, one of the popular companies which has seen a good deal of hard service at the forts.

Gov. PICKENS and Staff visited Sullivan's Island on Thursday to review the Fifth Regiment Confederate States Volunteers, under Col. M. JENKINS. This fine body of men, eleven hundred strong, has been highly complimented by distinguished officers of the army, who pronounce them superior to any exhibition of volunteers they have yet seen. The Governor delivered them an animated address.

Col. HAGOOD'S Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers have left Morris Island for their new encampment at Orangeburgh, S. C. Passing the Charleston Hotel, they nailed and saluted the Governor, and listened to a speech from him. A handsome regimental banner is to be presented to them next week by the Orangeburgh ladies.

The banks here have responded to the invitation from Tennessee to meet in Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Monday in June, to adopt a currency of uniform value throughout the South.

Our papers are advertising sugar, hams, corn and hay from Tennessee, corn from North Carolina, butter from Kentucky; osnaburgs, paper, crockery and flour from various portions of this State, and fancy goods of direct importation from France and England. We get nothing from Yankee land except one or two pictorial papers, and in a few weeks these will also be driven out from among us. There is scarcely a necessary article of consumption or even of luxury which some one of the Confederate States cannot furnish us.

The British ship *Sir Allen McNab* sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, with 2 273 bales cotton, valued at $180 000. The freight on this cargo amounts to about $30,000. After leaving the wharf she fired eleven guns in honor of the eleven Confederate States, and run up the Confederate flag. The salute was returned from Forts Sumter and Moultrie in fine style, while the noble ship proceeded on her way out of the harbor. All signs of the blockade have disappeared.

FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

The Chambersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of June 6:

"Another affray occurred at Williamsport yesterday. A Baltimorean, named DEWITT C. RENCH, came there, swore he could lick the whole Union force, and that he had killed at least one man in the attack upon the Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore. His friends tried to get him away and put him on a horse, when he drew a revolver and fired two shots at individuals and three into the crowd. Three shots were returned, all taking effect, killing him instantly.

The troops will commence moving from here to-morrow. Brig.-Gen. THOMAS, (late Col. THOMAS,) of the Artillery, is to have the advance, with the following troops: Four companies of the regular cavalry from Carlisle, the Philadelphia City Troop, Capt. JAMES; Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S Artillery, Col. DARE'S Twenty third Regiment, Philadelphia City Guards, and Sixth Schuylkill County Regiment, Col. Nagle. They will make the first halt at Greencastle, ten miles; thence proceed to Hagerstown, and from there to Williamsport, against Col. ALLEN'S insurgent pickets, on the opposite side of the river and at Falling Waters.

Every day the conviction increases here that there will be but little, if any, fighting at Harper's Ferry. The insurgents there, are, in point of discipline and stores, unprepared to sustain either a siege or protracted storm. The only property of value they have is their ordnance and ammunition, and they have two hundred wagons now standing in the switch-yard, between the wagon-house and Winchester Junction, to take that away with.

The desertions from the Ferry are not near so numerous as have been represented, because there is a most vigilant watch kept over those suspected of being disaffected to Southern interests."

THE EPISCOPALIANS AND THE CRISIS.

The Episcopalians in the Diocese of Ohio are now holding their forty-first Annual Convention at Columbus, Ohio. Bishop MCILVAINE, in his annual address, made this reference to the crisis:

"We do not look upon the present unhappy contest as one chosen by the Government. We believe it has been forced upon the Government. Nor do we consider that the peculiar institution of the South has any prominent place in the struggle, so far as our side is concerned. While, on one side, the cause of Slavery and secession for its sake, accounts for all their movements; and though until some seven weeks ago, the main question with us was, what can conscientiously be done to satisfy the Slave States in regard to Slavery; *that* subject has now been driven out of sight, to come back only when a greater and more fundamental interest is settled. The question that takes precedence now of all others is, shall we preserve the Government as now established? But not *that*, shall we have any social compact to which the name of Government can with propriety be given; or shall we submit to principles and measures which, in their logical results and practical tendencies are essentially lawless and anarchical?

A more momentous crisis never came upon a nation's counsels. Questions of mere policy are unspeakably inferior. The greatest, deepest, most conscientious and sacred interests of the social state are involved. Most reasonably have all party jealousies and divisions retired. It is very far from anything like enmity to our brethren of the seceding States, or a desire to interfere with the protection which the Constitution has thrown around their peculiar institution, which they united in enacting, and with which they have professed to be satisfied; it is not under any angry excitement, or spirit of violence, or desire to visit any part of the land with the calamities of war, that this mighty uprising all over the North, and East, and West, in every town and village, and on every farm, has occurred; but it is simply out of loyalty to that Constitution and the Union under it, and all its rights and securities, *for all*; it is out of a conscientious determination to stand by that Constitution as our dearest earthly heritage, under which all sections of the country have prospered, and which has been faithfully observed for all. It is that same spirit which a little while ago, out of the love of peace, was bearing in such singular patience and calmness with provocations of the most exasperating nature, till to the authors of them and to foreign nations, it seemed a spirit of submissive timidity, preferring the selfish wages of uninterrupted trade, to the costly assertion of great principles and right. It is a spirit which, in accepting the necessity of war, will endeavor as much as possible to limit its evils, and instead of encouraging depredations on private property, or the security of peaceful inhabitants, will visit no enemy with such penalty as the man, on his own side, who dares make aggression on persons or interests which the humanity of civilized warfare protects.

Bishop BEDELL, in making a statement of the condition of the parishes which he had visited, said:

"MY BRETHREN: We have met amidst circumstances which the wisest cannot interpret. The majestic uprising of our people to affirm and defend their nationality has reassured us. But let us not be tempted to trust in human might. Our confidence is that the Lord reigneth, and that Jesus is exalted Head over all things to the Church. In this confidence, whilst we continue in our work for Him with unflagging zeal, let us possess our souls in peace. To His grace, which is able and which is pledged to carry His Church through all troubles, and to present it faultless before His presence in eternal glory, faithfully, hopefully and affectionately I commend you."

A HAPPY ESCAPE.

The Buffalo *Express* says:

"It will be recollected that some six weeks ago, perhaps more, the North Presbyterian Church in this city extended a call to the Rev. Dr. REED, of Richmond, Virginia, to become its pastor. A committee from the church visited Richmond, to personally confer with the reverend gentleman. It was then understood that Dr. REED'S sympathies were decidedly with the Union, and that a northern residence would be congenial to his feelings in view of the probable secession of the Old Dominion State.

We understand that information has just been received to the effect that Dr. REED has proved himself bogus, having declared his adherence to the cause of the rebels. To relieve any distress that this might occasion in the Church that invited him to become its shepherd, it is also understood that a letter from the reverend rebel is on its way hither, declining the call. The Church has most fortunately escaped the introduction of a wolf in sheep's clothing into its fold."

LINT AND BANDAGES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE N. Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, For the supply of Lint, Bandages, &c., to the Army, Corner Broadway and Astor place. NEW-YORK, June 6, 1861.

The undersigned, on behalf of the New-York Medical Association for supplying lint, bandages, &c., to the Army, desire to acknowledge with gratitude the important aid received in their work from the different societies, churches, schools, and individuals in the City and vicinity. Without such aid it would have been impossible to have given their Association its proper efficiency. The extremely liberal manner in which its wants have been met has of itself precluded the possibility of acknowledging in detail the contributions it has received. To have done so would have involved an expense of at least $600 per month for advertising—an expense which the existing state of their finances would hardly have justified them in incurring. They trust that this will be received as a sufficient apology for an apparent neglect, and that the societies will continue their contributions as heretofore.

A main object of this organization has been to systematize the beneficence of societies and individuals, and to secure the public and the army, as far as possible, against delay and loss. They have reason to believe that they have thus far been successful in their efforts, scarcely a regiment having gone to the field from New-York, scarcely one passed through New-York, which has not received supplies from their stock.

At the close of their labors it is proposed to publish a full statement of their operations in pamphlet form.

S. CONANT FOSTER, M. D., Chairman Ex. Com.
WM. DETMOLD, M. D.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Col. LANSING'S Regiment still remains at the Park Barracks, and yesterday received a large portion of their uniforms. The remainder will probably be supplied to-day. The regiment will go into quarters at Staten Island, as soon as Col. WILSON'S Regiment, whose place they intend to occupy, shall leave—probably on Monday or Tuesday next. A malicious and characteristic libel was issued from the *Daily News* office yesterday, respecting the Park Barracks, to the effect that the small-pox had broken out there, and that the barracks were a pest-house and a nuisance, which should be avoided by our citizens. To show how little confidence is placed in the statements emanating from that paper, an unusually large number of ladies visited the barracks yesterday, and requested as a particular favor, that Capt. GREENE would conduct them to the quarters where the small-pox was raging most fiercely. The Captain escorted them through the barracks, but was obliged to acknowledge his inability to gratify them with the sight of a small-pox patient. It is only necessary to state, which we do on the authority of Capt. GREENE, who has had immediate supervision of the Park Barracks, from the day they were built, that not a single case of small-pox, *or any other disease*, has occurred in the barracks since they were established.

FLUSHING TROOPS GONE INTO CAMP.

One Company of Flushing soldiers from the Fifteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under command Capt. QUARTERMAN, yesterday went to Staten Island to unite with the Sickles Brigade. Four more companies from the same regiment will soon follow. They made a fine appearance.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment, still encamped at Yorkville, is patiently awaiting orders to leave, drilling meanwhile in the marchings, company and battalion movements. The delightful locality secures them a constant rush of visitors, as was evinced during the fine weather yesterday afternoon. The Colonel is using superhuman exertions to arm and equip his men, and have them ready for any emergency. Like their comrades, however, they are daily anticipating marching orders. They expect to leave next week certainly.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

A requisition has been received from Albany, ordering the equipment of Col. LANSING'S Regiment, known as the Westchester Chasseurs, now quartered at the barracks in the Park.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

This regiment will not be quartered, at present, at Old Arsenal, Central Park, but will remain at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River.

AN AUXILIARY TO COL. MATHEWSON'S REGIMENT

One hundred and seventy men arrived in this City yesterday, from the interior of the State. After breakfasting at the Park Barracks, they proceeded to Camp Yates, New Dorp, Staten Island, in order to join Col. MATHEWSON'S Regiment.

IN HONOR OF ELLSWORTH.

A very beautiful National flag, made of the best bunting, its dimensions being 13 by 21 feet, has been purchased by the ladies of Mechanicsville, and raised over the grave of the gallant Col. ELLSWORTH, in the village burial-ground. This testimony of respect is plainly visible to the passengers in the railroad cars which pass within a few rods of the grave.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—THE BALTIMORE PIKES.

Messrs. DRAPER, SLOAN, RICHARDS, ASTOR, and MCCURDY, of the Union Defence Committee, are still absent in Washington. Meantime there is little doing by the Committee here, except the closing up of their accounts. Among the curiosities which have been left at the Committee's room, is a secession flag, from Hampton, a Palmetto musket, of the manufactory of 1852, and one of the heavy pikes which were taken from a certain machine shop in Baltimore. It is a heavy diamond-shaped blade, six inches long by three and a half in the widest part, sharp as a razor, and inserted in a closely fitting iron ferrule, the handle being about three feet long. It is a terrible weapon, evidently intended to be used in a hand to hand fight. A blow or thrust from such an instrument would sever a person's head from his body, or cleave him to the chine.

COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

The regiment under the command of City Judge John H. McCUNN, which has been encamped on the Battery for two days past, were yesterday mustered into the United States service. The regiment is now full, and anxiously waiting for their uniforms and equipments, so that they can proceed to the seat of war. The battalion drill, yesterday afternoon, showed the men to be *au fait* in marching, countermarching, wheeling into column, etc., and when they get their uniforms and arms, they will present as fine an appearance as any regiment in the service. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, John H. McCunn; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Burke; Major, Dennis C. Minton; Adjutant, Cornelius Murphy; Quartermaster, Charles H. Hoyt; Assistant-Quartermaster, John Phelan; Paymaster, Charles O. Storrs; Surgeon, McNulty; Surgeon's Mate, O'Meara. Company A—Captain, Gilbert Riordan; First Lieutenant, Philip Doherty; Ensign, J. Dignan. Company B—Captain, James T. Maguire; First Lieutenant, Wm. Delacy; Ensign, James L. Duncan. Company C—Captain, Michael Doran; First Lieutenant, Martin Edward Lawler; Ensign, Willett. Company D—Captain, Dominick Honor; First Lieutenant, John Long; Ensign, Charles G. Vosberg. Company E—Captain, Jno. Kavanagh; First Lieutenant, Jno. F. McConnin; Ensign, Jas. P. Boyle. Company F—Captain, Francis McHugh; First Lieutenant, Francis D. Clark; Ensign, Patrick Henry Hayes. Company G—Captain, Michael Murphy; First Lieutenant, Richard S. Barry; Ensign, James Sheelan. Company H—Captain, Luke G. Harman; First Lieutenant, John R. McConnell; Ensign, Patrick H. Jones. Company I—Captain, W. T. Clark; First Lieutenant, G. W. Bartlett; Ensign, C. S. Trevett. Company K—Captain, James W. Johnston; First Lieutenant, Charles J. Demboy; Ensign, Jas. D. Kavanagh.

The men of this regiment are sadly in want of shoes; many of them are almost barefooted. Now that this corps is mustered into the United States service, it is hoped that this want will soon be remedied.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Dr. GEORGE H. HUMPHREYS, Surgeon to this regiment, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, a number of very useful articles, presented through him to the regiment, by various patriotic ladies and gentlemen.

A STAND OF COLORS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE SECOND REGIMENT VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

The Vermonters residing in the City of New-York propose to present to the Second Regiment of Vermont volunteers, on their arrival here, *en route* to the seat of war, a handsome stand of colors. Contributions for this purpose, not exceeding one dollar, may be sent to Mr. BYRON MURRAY, Jr., Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, No. 128 Broadway.

EXCURSION TO THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.

The steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, Capt. STILWAGON, will leave Sunday, June 9, from Peck-slip, East River, at 1.30 P. M., landing passengers, with the permission of Col. PRATT, Col. O. A. BAKER, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, and Col. KENNEDY, at Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willett's Point and Great Neck.

THE TURNER REGIMENT.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. MAX WEBER, was under orders to leave for Fort Monroe yesterday, but owing to the non-reception of equipments, postponed their departure until Monday or Tuesday. The regiment will march from their quarters at Turtle Bay, down Third-avenue to Union-square, where the New-York Sharpshooters, the Singing societies, and the exempt members of the Turner Society and other old Turners will await them, and escort them down Broadway to the place of departure.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

The men who have volunteered to join Company C, Second Regiment, now at Washington, are hereby ordered to appear at the recruiting office, No. 168 Fulon-street, at 9 o'clock this, Saturday, morning, as they leave for Washington this day. By order,

Capt. E. B. STEAD.

P. S.—A few more men wanted.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

A meeting of Company K, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, will be held at No. 272 Greenwich-street, at half past 6 o'clock, this (Saturday) evening, June 8, to join in the parade for inspection. By order.

Capt. M. D. PURTELL.

P. S.—Recruiting office of Company K, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, No. 14 Engine-house, corner of Vesey and Church-streets.

JOSEPH HAMILTON, JOHN KIRKPATRICK, } Recruiting Officers.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Capt. HOGAN, attached to the Excelsior Brigade, wishes "the tongue of rumor" to be silent until he is prepared to "place the saddle on the right horse."

FUNERAL OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 7.

Business was generally suspended to-day, the Board of Trade having adjourned, yesterday, until Saturday. The banks,

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 7.

J. D. SIMMS, J. C. CASH and JAS. H. JONES, are appointed Captains in the Marine Corps; G. P. TURNER, PHILIP FENDEL, A. RAMSAY, C. J. WEBB, JAMES LEWIS, J. S. WILSON, and P. H. W. FONTAINE, First-Lieutenants, and R. W. HUNTINGTON and FRANK MUNROE, Second-Lieutenants.

The Third Maine Regiment, one thousand and forty strong, admirably armed and equipped, arrived here at two o'clock, to-day, and marched to the White House.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

From a gentleman who left Richmond night before last, and who comes here by way of Fortress Monroe, to-day, I gather the following facts: A copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*, of Wednesday last, which this person brought with him, contains a long and abusive article upon Gen. BUTLER and his course; stigmatizes him as the hero of Annapolis, and indulges in a tirade of personal revilling worthy of its secession author. The editor calls upon Southern merchants to forward certain delicacies to Norfolk, which the people want, and among other things says: "Send us some lemons. Our sick need them, and not one to be had here."

The steamer *West Point* came to Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon from Norfolk, bearing a flag of truce, and bringing to the fort some thirty passengers—several women, and the crew of a foreign vessel wrecked near Cape Henry recently.

There are now at Norfolk nine to ten thousand Southern troops.

JEFF. DAVIS was at Richmond, and Senator WIGFALL made a speech there, in which he informed his auditory that "the President of the Southern Confederacy had arrived, to lead in person his forces to battle, and that he would not disguise himself in a Scotch cap and military cloak, as another had done on a certain occasion." He added that "the South were contending for their rights, and they were bound to fight, if necessary, until the last man died in the ditches."

Craney Island Battery, near Norfolk, is the most formidably battery on the coast. The enemy has erected a long line of barracks near this point, similar to those in New-York City Park, which are occupied by the troops. There are posted there over thirty cannon, of heavy calibre, mostly rifled, and every precaution is being taken in the way of preparation to receive an anticipated visit from Gen. BUTLER.

At Norfolk the steamer *Merrimac* is raised, and is in the dry-dock and undergoing repairs. The *Pennsylvania* and another steamer saved by the enemy, since the sinking at the Navy-yard, are also raised, and are being put into condition to serve as barracks and batteries, hereafter.

The number of troops st Richmond he estimates at over 20,000.

Gen. BEAUREGARD accompanied my informant from Richmond to Norfolk. The General talks most confidently of prospective success.

The *Florida* arrived at Fortress Monroe last night, with a regiment of troops from New-York.

Gen. BUTLER sent four sixty-four-pounders to the camp at Newport News day before yesterday. They were mounted, and placed in position yesterday, to intercept the two steamers expected, and which are fitting out at Richmond with the design of attacking Newport News Point. The Massachusetts Fourth is stationed there, with the Vermont First and the Troy Germans, under command of Col. PHELPS. The *Florida's* reinforcements joined the latter to-day.

A thorough and extended reconnoisance was made day before yesterday by Gen. BUTLER and Aides up the James River. The party penetrated further into the enemy's country than has yet been attempted' and the object of the expedition was to examine the country, with a view to the establishment of defences along the river similar to that now completed at Newport Newr.

During this trip twenty-six negroes rushed to the boat, and were taken down to the fort.

My informant slept upon the floor in an ordinary public house at Strasburgh, at a charge of one dollar and a half for the night, and as an evidence of the present state of traveling expenses on the route, he states that for what ordinarily cost him $10 he paid $71 this week.

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

No trains now run Northwest beyond Frederick, Md. The bridge over the Occoquan, a few miles below Martinsburg, and another bridge about a dozen miles further up, were destroyed by the rebels a few nights ago.

At Alexandria, last evening, orders were given for the sentinels to exercise extra vigilance, as an attack was anticipated from the Disunionists.

Some concern is evinced for the reason that a sulky disposition is exhibited in certain quarters towards the army of occupation there, and this feeling crops out in various ways, at any convenient opportunity. The belligerents do not express open threats, but it is true there are a great many residents who no not fancy the presence of the troops. There was no disturbance, last night, however.

The boys from Massachusetts and New-York, who proposed to publish a newspaper at Alexandria, have been induced to give up the project at the suggestion of the military authorities.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

I have just conversed with a family of refugees, who escaped from Fairfax, Virginia, and arrived in town this morning. They assert, in positive terms, that as they passed through Fairfax Court-house, they saw the rebel troops actively engaged in throwing up entrenchments there. These earthworks were being superintended by a Northern man, whose name they could not learn. There were a considerable body of troops in the immediate vicinity, who were most bitter in their denunciations of our army.

Dr. KIMBALL, Surgeon of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, arrived in Washington this morning from Fortress Monroe. He states that fugitive slaves are rushing to the fort in such numbers as to occasion the the commander great inconvenience and uneasiness. He thinks that Slavery in the Old Dominion is at an end.

Other parties who came up in the *Adelaide* report that Gen. BUTLER's arrangements are well nigh completed for an extensive movement, which will very shortly take place in that vicinity,

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Col. MIX's Brigade of Mounted Riflemen, from New-York, is in a state of active forwardness.

Col. E. G. PARKER, late of Gen. BUTLER's Staff has been tendered a Major's commission in this corps, and has interested himself in getting it accepted by the Government. He has to-day received the personal assurance of the Secretary of War that it will be accepted within the next ninety days. Gen. CAMERON is of opinion that a considerable augmentation of our cavalry force will be necessary in the Fall.

The White House and department buildings are closed to-day. Flags hang at half-mast.

It is stated that Maj.-Gen. BANKS will most likely be assigned to the Department of Annapolis next week, with his head-quarters at Baltimore probably. This movement is made with a view to Gen. B.'s coöperation with Gen. BUTLER, who retains the command of the Department of Eastern Virginia, head-quarters at Fortress Monroe.

Col. WILSON's Zouaves are to be stationed at the Relay House.

The statement that Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS has been appointed a Brigadier-General, is at least premature. Mr. CUMMINGS already holds three or four Government appointments, and may receive the Brigadiership if he pushes for it, and probably he will be appointed. I think it is on foot to put him in the army, and at the head of the Quartermaster's Department. If this suggestion does not give the public a cold shoulder, the scheme may be carried out.

AN EX-GOVERNOR FLED.

EX-Gov. ROSS, of Delaware, has fled the country. He sailed for Europe in the steamer of Saturday. He has been engaged in sending arms and munitions to the rebels of the South, and flies now from the expected wrath of the citizens of Delaware.

Three of the West Point Cadets, and who lately graduated, and were employed here to drill the troops, have deserted and gone South. I have not heard their names.

FREDERICK BROWN, of Buffalo, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Army. Hon. GORDON S. ABELL, of Kentucky, was to-day appointed a Captain in the Army. He represented Mercy County in the last Legislature of Kentucky, and is a strong Union man. He is a native of New-York, and a brother of Hon. D. H. ABELL, Representative from the Livingston District in the Senate of New-York. LEO.

THE ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN, Friday, June 7.

The Advance Brigade of Federal troops, under Col. THOMAS, reached Greencastle, thirteen miles south of Chambersburgh, to-day. This column is expected to reach here to-morrow night. Four brigades are to be pushed forward rapidly.

The first column will probably encamp at the Fair grounds one mile from here on Williamsport road. That another column will be pushed South, is confirmed. Everything looks like decisive action within a short time on the Maryland side of the Potomac toward Harper's Ferry.

The rebel pickets still occupy the position opposite Williamsport ferry, to-day.

It is reported that the rebels have the Shepherdstown bridge mined, ready to blow up.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 7.

A Baltimore deserter from Harper's Ferry, arrived here, represents a deplorable state of affairs there. He says there is no discipline; the men are only half armed, and the food is obtained by scramble, fight or foraging. Half of the force is watching the opportunity to desert, and he ridicules the idea of their being in a condition to repel a force approaching from Chambersburgh. He thinks that Secession is played out in that part of Virginia, and that the place will be evacuated.

REBELS APPROACHING CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, June 7.

Scouting parties of PILLOW's army, reported at No. 1 Island, four miles below here, to-day. Southern troops are coming up on both sides of the river. An attack upon Cairo is momentarily expected. We are ready.

THE SECOND REGIMENT—LETTER FROM COL. TOMPKINS.

HEAD QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (now in the service of the United States,) CAMP DRAPER, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of Mr. JOS. BYRNE, which appeared in the columns of your paper of to-day, is false in every particular. The following are the facts, and every officer connected with the Regiment at the time we left New-York can vouch for the same. At the earnest solicitation of two ex-officers of the regiment, I appointed Mr. BYRNE Captain of Company C. Subsequently, at an election held by the members of said Company, he was repudiated by a vote of 65 to 5. Capt. STEAD was afterwards elected by the unanimous vote of the Company. In consequence of this disappointment to Mr. BYRNE, I appointed him as Special Aid to me, as a matter of courtesy. The regiment left New-York under orders received from the Union Defence Committee, who had their authority from the President and Secretary of War. Before leaving for Washington, every officer (except one or two) in the regiment signed for the war. Mr. BYRNE not being a commissioned officer, was not asked to sign. Mr. BYRNE gave me $947, which was a part of $1,200 collected for the regiment, and I am fully able to account for the same. Recently he has borrowed the sum of $500 from a member of Company I, of th's regiment, which he has failed to account for. Mr. BYRNE came to Washington, a few days since, and because the position of Special Aid was not recognized by the United States Government, and I not being able to get him a commission, he returned home, declaring, when he left that he would have his revenge through the press. He is not an officer of this regiment, and he has no right to wear the uniform, and the public are cautioned not to trust him on account of the regiment. I shall take no further notice of his newspaper articles, as Mr. DRAPER and the Union Defence Committee are now here, and they *know* how the money has been expended, as almost all our bills have passed through their hands, and in almost every case they have paid the bills and charged the money to the regiment.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. W. B. TOMPKINS, Colonel.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The following intelligence is copied from the Washington *Star:*

This forenoon we have further information from Harper's Ferry up to Tuesday morning last, the day before yesterday. It conveys to us news of the desertion of some three hundred of the regiment of seven hundred Disunionists recently encamped opposite Williamsport, and confirmation of the statement in yesterday's *Star* that the desertions from JOHNSON's command in Harper's Ferry and around that point are as numerous as forty-five a day.

On Sunday morning last the Disunionists burned the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge two miles below Martinsburgh, and on the following day the bridge twelve miles above Martinsburgh."

JOHNSON's forces have cleaned out every hog within five miles of Harper's Ferry, and are alarmingly short of provisions. Throughout all the counties of Virginia, within forty or fifty miles of Harper's Ferry, a levy of militia is being now made by draft. All the men between 18 and 50 years of age, not physically incapable of doing military duty, are enlisted, and three-tenths of the whole are to be mustered into the field. The names are placed in one box, and as many numbers—from one to ten (repeated)—are placed in another box. When a name is drawn forth, a number is also drawn; and if it be either No. 1, 2 or 3, the person is "elected" a soldier into the Disunion army. Otherwise, he escapes immediate service.

Large numbers of the Union men in that quarter are fleeing, to avoid being thus conscripted into military service against their country; while numbers of Secessionists who have no taste for playing common soldiers, are also making themselves scarce. Between the unpopularity of this heavy draft, the *fact* that no disunion troops receive pay, or have reasonable hope of getting any, and the additional fact that every man's property is taken for the use of their military service, and paid for at the pleasure of those levying upon it, in scrip that all now know will never be redeemed; and, again, the still further fact that the speedy occupation of Harper's Ferry by United States forces is regarded by all the inhabitants of the surrounding country as a matter of certainty—the popular discontent with the presence of JOHNSON's force in that region has entirely demoralized his command, resulting in the heavy desertions mentioned above. On Monday last it was said among his troops that they were soon to evacuate Harper's Ferry, falling back on Leesburgh, with the intention of operating in conjunction with the force at Manassas Junction, and between that point and Fairfax Court-house.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.

The loan of the Confederate States appears to be still in the market. The Jackson *Mississippian* has the following fresh appeal from the Commissioners in its behalf:

"We are authorized by the Treasurer of the Confederate States to reopen the books for subscription to the Confederate Loan. The local Commissioners in the different counties are requested to solicit additional subscriptions. We appeal to patriotic citizens to come forward and invest in this most desirable stock. 'Come one, come all.' JAMES D. STEWART, M. D. HAYNES, E. R, BURR, Central Commissioners."

The Jackson *Mississippian* makes an editorial appeal to the people of the South, as follows:

"If you have not money you have its equivalent in the productions of your teeming fields. Let every planter subscribe one-fourth the number of bales he will produce and the producers of grain in the cotton region furnish their quotas of corn, flour, and other provisions for our armies. The time has come for men to use the money they have been laying up against a rainy day.

Planters of the South, we entreat you by all you hold dear in this life, and by all the hopes you have for your posterity, to open your purses and drain them to the last dollar, rather than the Government should suffer for want of pecuniary aid to defend your liberties. Better, far better, were it to sacrifice your whole property and leave your children *poor, but free*, than that the vigor of our operations should be paralyzed for want of money."

THE SKIRMISH AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The Washington *Star* of Thursday evening publishes the following:

"We have absolute confirmation, from the lips of a reliable citizen, who was at Fairfax Court-house on Thursday night last, when Lieut. TOMPKINS' command entered that village, of the account of the killed brought by his command to this city. Our informant himself saw ten dead Disunionists, and also saw a trooper in the course of the engagement ride up into a low porch and cut down two Disunionists, whom he did not count among the ten dead seen by himself, not knowing whether they were killed outright. The dead bodies were hurried into a hole dug near the Court-house building, as soon on the following day as the terror of the people there enabled them to attend to the matter. It was freely said, directly after the fight, in the hearing of our informant, by persons in the village, that their dead numbered about thirty. And on leaving the place he heard five different persons, each any citizen who should report the fact that more than one were killed on their side. We have been assured of this last fact by no less than three distinct persons who visited Fairfax Court house in the course of Saturday and Sunday last.

The disunion troops engaged in the affair firmly believed themselves a match for five times their number of United States troops. The result proved that engaging one-third their own number of United States troops, and having the advantage of fighting from behind walls and fences, against cavalry only, too, they lost ten for every one they killed. We fancy they must now comprehend that any one of them is not equal in the field to five of those who now fight for the Stars and Stripes."

The following is from the *National Republican* of yesterday morning:

"The fight at Fairfax Court-house has not yet been half told. We were informed, and all the secession papers, the Sun included, confirmed the story, that only two of the enemy were killed. But we are assured by a cold-blooded trooper, one of the United States regulars, who is as truthful as he is cool, that he himself saw ten secession dead men. Three were killed separately, but seven others lay in one spot, whom he counted as the cavalry rode over and among them in their evolutions. 'It is of no consequence,' as Mr. Toots would say, how many of our misguided enemies fell, but, nevertheless, for the truth of history we record this fact, since our secession journalists are seeking to underrate the bravery of the United States cavalry, (regulars,) who were engaged in the skirmish. From one of the Secessionists who was in the fight, we learn that Lieut. TOMPKINS, who was in command of the cavalry company, wheeled his horse in and about the enemy, right and left, and cracked away at them every time he wheeled. They gave him a wide berth as soon as they understood, which they speedily did, the nature of his tactics.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, formerly of the United States Navy, not the Senator, but a brother of that personage, was partly in the fight. He was one of the killed. He ran early. Sir ROGER DE COVERLY, as recorded by ADDISON, mentioned a battle on the Continent, in which he said "he should have infallibly have been slain, had he not prudently left the field the night before the action."

DOUGLAS FORREST, son of Commodore FORREST, one of the deserting officers in our navy, was also a participant in this battle, on the secession side. The only achievement he performed was to lose his horse, which Lieut. TOMPKINS took away from him after his own was shot. We wait to see the Mason and Forrest report of this engagement in the Richmond papers."

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. HICKS AND THE LEGISLATORS.

In the House of Delegates in session at Frederick, on Thursday, the following communications were received from Gov. HICKS, in reply to interrogatories of that body:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, June 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

In response to your order of this date, requesting me to furnish you without delay with copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between myself and any officer or officers of the General Government, since the 4th of March last, I have to say that I have already furnished your Honorable Body with copies of all correspondence between myself and officers of the General Government which I deem it necessary to lay before you.

(Signed,) THOS. H. HICKS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, June 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

In response to your order of this date, requesting me to inform you "what action I have taken, if any, to protect citizens of the State in their persons and property," which request is prefaced by indefinite allegations that "citizens of Maryland have been arrested without color of, and in opposition to, the established laws of the United States and of this State, and have been carried by force into a neighboring State by troops in arms, acting entirely under the military and in disregard to all civil authority," &c., &c., I have to say that I have received no official information of the arrests spoken of in your order, nor has any complaint or demand for my interference been made to me by any person claiming to have been arrested in the manner alleged in your order. As a matter of course, therefore, I have taken no action in the premises.

(Signed) THOMAS H. HICKS.

FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

The Chambersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of June 6:

"Another affray occurred at Williamsport yesterday. A Baltimorean, named DEWITT C. RENCH, came there, swore he could lick the whole Union force, and that he had killed at least one man in the attack upon the Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore. His friends tried to get him away and put him on a horse, when he drew a revolver and fired two shots at individuals and three into the crowd. Three shots were returned, all taking effect, killing him instantly.

The troops will commence moving from here tomorrow. Brig.-Gen. THOMAS, (late Col. THOMAS,) of the Artillery, is to have the advance, with the following troops: Four companies of the regular cavalry from Carlisle, the Philadelphia City Troop, Capt. JAMES; Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S Artillery, Col. DARR'S Twenty third Regiment, Philadelphia City Guards, and Sixth Schuylkill County Regiment, Col. Nagle. They will make the first halt at Greencastle, ten miles; thence proceed to Hagerstown, and from there to Williamsport, against Col. ALLEN's insurgent pickets, on the opposite side of the river and at Falling Waters.

Every day the conviction increases here that there will be but little, if any, fighting at Harper's Ferry. The insurgents there, are, in point of discipline and stores, unprepared to sustain either a siege or protracted storm. The only property of value they have is their ordnance and ammunition, and they have two hundred wagons now standing in the switch-yard, between the wagon-house and Winchester Junction, to take that away with.

The desertions from the Ferry are not near so numerous as have been represented, because there is a most vigilant watch kept over those suspected of being disaffected to Southern interests."

THE EPISCOPALIANS AND THE CRISIS.

The Episcopalians in the Diocese of Ohio are now holding their forty-first Annual Convention at Columbus, Ohio. Bishop MCILVAINE, in his annual address, made this reference to the crisis:

"We do not look upon the present unhappy contest as one chosen by the Government. We believe it has been forced upon the Government. Nor do we consider that the peculiar institution of the South has any prominent place in the struggle, so far as our side is concerned. While, on one side, the cause of Slavery and secession for its sake, accounts for all their movements; and though until some seven weeks ago, the main question with us was, what can conscientiously be done to satisfy the Slave States in regard to Slavery; *that* subject has now been driven out of sight, to come back only when a greater and more fundamental interest is settled. The question that takes precedence now of all others is, shall we preserve the Government as now established? But not *that*, shall we have any social compact to which the name of Government can with propriety be given; or shall we submit to principles and measures which, in their logical results and practicol tendencies are essentially lawless and anarchical?

A more momentous crisis never came upon a nation's counsels. Questions of mere policy are unspeakably inferior. The greatest, deepest, most conscientious and sacred interests of the social state are involved. Most reasonably have all party jealousies and divisions retired. It is very far from anything like enmity to our brethren of the seceding States, or a desire to interfere with the protection which the Constitution has thrown around their peculiar institutions, which they united in enacting, and with which they have professed to be satisfied; it is not under any angry excitement, or spirit of violence, or desire to visit any part of the land with the calamities of war, that this mighty uprising all over the North, and East, and West, in every town and village, and on every farm, has occurred; but it is simply out of loyalty to that Constitution and the Union under it, and all its rights and securities, *for all*; it is out of a conscientious determination to stand by that Constitution as our dearest earthly heritage, under which all sections of the country have prospered, and which has been faithfully observed for all. It is that same spirit which a little while ago, out of the love of peace, was bearing in such singular patience and calmness with provocations of the most exasperating nature, till to the authors of them and to foreign nations, it seemed a spirit of submissive timidity, preferring the selfish wages of uninterrupted trade, to the costly assertion of great principles and right. It is a spirit which, in accepting the necessity of war, will endeavor as much as possible to limit its evils, and in stead of encouraging depredations on private property, or the security of peaceful inhabitants, will visit no enemy with such penalty as the man, on his own side, who dares make aggression on persons or interests which the humanity of civilized warfare protects.

Bishop BEDELL, in making a statement of the condition of the parishes which he had visited, said:

"MY BRETHREN: We have met amidst circumstances which the wisest cannot interpret. The majestic uprising of our people to affirm and defend their nationality has reassured us. But let us not be tempted to trust in human might. Our confidence is that the Lord reigneth, and that Jesus is exalted Head over all things to the Church. In this confidence, whilst we continue in our work for Him with unflagging zeal, let us possess our souls in peace. To His grace, which is able and which is pledged to carry His Church through all troubles, and to present it faultless before His presence in eternal glory, faithfully, hopefully and affectionately I commend you."

JOHN BELL AGAIN.

The Franklin Tennessee *Review* contains an account of a meeting held there on May 25, in which ANDREW EWING, JOHN BELL and other former Union leaders of the State took part. EWING declared that "the old Union" was disabled forever, and urged the people to arm against the Administration. Mr. BELL's speech, the *Review* says, was "able, statesmanlike, and conclusive. He held up before the gaze of the people the glaring duplicity of the Lincoln Administration, and denounced, in unmeasured terms, the war policy of Mr. SEWARD. Mr. BELL took substantially the same ground with Mr. EWING on the reconstruction question, and urged immediate and united armed resistance to the forces of the North that are being poured down upon us for our destruction and subjugation."

A HAPPY ESCAPE.

The Buffalo *Express* says:

"It will be recollected that some six weeks ago, perhaps more, the North Presbyterian Church in this city extended a call to the REV. Dr. REED, of Richmond, Virginia, to become its pastor. A committee from the church visited Richmond, to personally confer with the reverend gentleman. It was then understood that Dr. REED's sympathies were decidedly with the Union, and that a northern residence would be congenial to his feelings in view of the probable secession of the Old Dominion State.

We understand that information has just been received to the effect that DR. REED has proved himself bogus, having declared his adherence to the cause of the rebels. To relieve any distress that this might occasion in the Church that invited him to become its shepherd, it is also understood that a letter from the reverend rebel is on its way hither, declining the call. The Church has most fortunately escaped the introduction of a wolf in sheep's clothing into its fold."

LINT AND BANDAGES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE N. Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, For the supply of Lint, Bandages, &c., to the Army, Corner Broadway and Astor place. NEW-YORK, June 6, 1861.

The undersigned, on behalf of the New-York Medical Association for supplying lint, bandages, &c., to the Army, desire to acknowledge with gratitude the important aid received in their work from the different societies, churches, schools, and individuals in the City and vicinity. Without such aid it would have been impossible to have given their Association its proper efficiency. The extremely liberal manner in which its wants have been met has of itself precluded the possibility of acknowledging in detail the contributions it has received. To have done so would have involved an expense of at least $600 per month for advertising—an expense which the existing state of their finances would hardly have justified them in incurring. They trust that this will be received as a sufficient apology for an apparent neglect, and that the societies will continue their contributions as heretofore.

A main object of this organization has been to systematize the beneficence of societies and individuals, and to secure the public and the army, as far as possible, against delay and loss. They have reason to believe that they have thus far been successful in their efforts, scarcely a regiment having gone to the field from New-York, scarcely one passed through New-York, which has not received supplies from their stock.

At the close of their labors it is proposed to publish a full statement of their operations in pamphlet form.

S. CONANT FOSTER, M. D., Chairman Ex. Com.
WM. DETMOLD, M. D.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, Inspectors of the Uniforms manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS for the New-York Volunteers, having noticed in the public Press numerous complaints in relation to said uniforms, together with charges of negligence on their part, beg leave to submit the followidg statement of facts:

The undersigned had no connection with the contract between the Military Board and Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, nor indeed any knowledge of its existence, until after the articles of agreement had been executed, and the uniforms which it called for partly made up.

They were then invited by Gen. ARTHUR, on behalf of the Military Board, to serve as Inspectors, to which they assented, and the contract and samples of the goods stipulated for were placed in their hands. The contract called for 12,000 uniforms, to be made in given proportions of army cloths, petershams, satinets, mixed cloth, &c., samples of each style and quality being furnished the Inspectors. They had no authority to go behind the contract, and inquire whether the fabrics selected and mutually agreed upon by the contracting parties were suitable materials for military clothing. That was the province of the Military Board, and they had always decided the question. The Inspectors' powers and duties were strictly limited to the examination and comparison of the samples agreed upon, and the uniforms furnished under the contract.

If they found the latter equal in quality to the former, and made up in a workmanlike manner, they were bound to pass them, because they conformed to the stipulations of the contract. This duty the Inspectors performed faithfully, and with as much particularity as the magnitude of the contract and the shortness of the time would permit. They passed only such garments as appeared to be well made, and of cloth equal to the samples annexed to the contract. And in justice to Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, they feel it their duty to say that the average quality of the goods was better than the sample agreed upon, and that the average workmanship was remarkably good, considering the shortness of the time allowed them.

It has seemed to the undersigned that this statement is due to the public, and demanded by justice to all the parties concerned. If any wrong has been committed on the Volunteers, it is to be found in the improper selection of the materials contracted for. On that point they have no opinion to express at present, not having been consulted in their selection nor called upon to pass judgment on them.

WILSON G. HUNT.
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN GRAY.
C. BUCKINGHAM.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Col. LANSING's Regiment still remains at the Park Barracks, and yesterday received a large portion of their uniforms. The remainder will probably be supplied to-day. The regiment will go into quarters at Staten Island, as soon as Col. WILSON's Regiment, whose place they intend to occupy, shall leave—probably on Monday or Tuesday next. A malicious and characteristic libel was issued from the *Daily News* office yesterday, respecting the Park Barracks, to the effect that the small-pox had broken out there, and that the barracks were a pest-house and a nuisance, which should be avoided by our citizens. To show how little confidence is placed in the statements emanating from that paper, an unusually large number of ladies visited the barracks yesterday, and requested as a particular favor, that Capt. GARNER would conduct them to the quarters where the small-pox was raging most fiercely. The Captain escorted them through the barracks, but was obliged to acknowledge his inability to gratify them with the sight of a small-pox patient. It is only necessary to state, which we do on the authority of Capt. GREENE, who has had immediate supervision of the Park Barracks, from the day they were built, that not a single case of small-pox, *or any other disease*, has occurred in the barracks since they were established.

FLUSHING TROOPS GONE INTO CAMP.

One Company of Flushing soldiers from the Fifteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., under command Capt. QUARTERMAN, yesterday went to Staten Island to unite with the Sickles Brigade. Four more companies from the same regiment will soon follow. They made a fine appearance.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment, still encamped at Yorkville, is patiently awaiting orders to leave, drilling meanwhile in the marchings, company and battalion movements. The delightful locality secures them a constant rush of visitors, as was evinced during the fine weather yesterday afternoon. The Colonel is using superhuman exertions to arm and equip his men, and have them ready for any emergency. Like their comrades, however, they are daily anticipating marching orders. They expect to leave next week certainly.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

A requisition has been received from Albany, ordering the equipment of Col. LANSING's Regiment, known as the Westchester Chasseurs, now quartered at the barracks in the Park.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

This regiment will not be quartered, at present, at Old Arsenal, Central Park, but will remain at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River.

AN AUXILIARY TO COL. MATHEWSON'S REGIMENT

One hundred and seventy men arrived in this City yesterday, from the interior of the State. After breakfasting at the Park Barracks, they proceeded to Camp Yates, New Dorp, Staten Island, in order to join Col. MATHEWSON's Regiment.

IN HONOR OF ELLSWORTH.

A very beautiful National flag, made of the best bunting, its dimensions being 13 by 21 feet, has been purchased by the ladies of Mechanicsville, and raised over the grave of the gallant Col. ELLSWORTH, in the village burial-ground. This testimony of respect is plainly visible to the passengers in the railroad cars which pass within a few rods of the grave.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—THE BALTIMORE PIKES.

Messrs. DRAPER, SLOAN, RICHARDS, ASTOR, and MCCURDY, of the Union Defence Committee, are still absent in Washington. Meantime there is little doing by the Committee here, except the closing up of their accounts. Among the curiosities which have been left at the Committee's room, is a secession flag, from Hampton, a Palmetto musket, of the manufactory of 1852, and one of the heavy pikes which were taken from a certain machine shop in Baltimore. It is a heavy diamond-shaped blade, six inches long by three and a half in the widest part, sharp as a razor, and inserted in a closely fitting iron ferrule, the handle being about three feet long. It is a terrible weapon, evidently intended to be used in a hand to hand fight. A blow or thrust from such an instrument would sever a person's head from his body, or cleave him to the chine.

COL. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

The regiment under the command of City Judge JOHN H. MCCUNN, which has been encamped on the Battery for two days past, were yesterday mustered into the United States service. The regiment is now full, and anxiously waiting for their uniforms and equipments, so that they can proceed to the seat of war. The battalion drill, yesterday afternoon, showed the men to be *au fait* in marching, counter-marching, wheeling into column, etc., and when they get their uniforms and arms, they will present as fine an appearance as any regiment in the service. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, John H. McCunn; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Burke; Major, Dennis C. Minton; Adjutant, Cornelius Murphy; Quartermaster, Charles H. Hoyt; Assistant-Quartermaster, John Phelan; Paymaster, Charles O. Storrs; Surgeon, McNulty; Surgeon's Mate, O'Meara. Company A—Captain, Gilbert Riordan; First Lieutenant, Philip Doherty; Ensign, J. Dignan. Company B—Captain, James T. Maguire; First Lieutenant, Wm. Delacy; Ensign, James L. Duncan. Company C—Captain, Michael Breen; First Lieutenant, [illegible] Lawler; Ensign, Willett. Company D—Captain, Benedict Renor; First Lieutenant, John Adam; Ensign, Charles G. Vosberg. Company E—Captain, Jno. Kavenagh; First Lieutenant, Jno. F. MacConnin; Ensign, Jas. F. Boyle. Company F—Captain, Francis McHugh; First Lieutenant, Francis D. Clark; Ensign, Patrick Henry Hayes. Company G—Captain, Michael Murphy; First Lieutenant, Richard S. Barry; Ensign, James Sheelan. Company H—Captain, Luke G. Harman; First Lieutenant, John R. McConnell; Ensign, Patrick H. Jones. Company I—Captain, W. T. Clark; First Lieutenant, G. W. Bartlett; Ensign, C. S. Trevett. Company K—Captain, James W. Johnston; First Lieutenant, Charles J. Dembey; Ensign, Jas. D. Kavanagh.

The men of this regiment are sadly in want of shoes; many of them are almost barefooted. Now that this corps is mustered into the United States service, it is hoped that this want will soon be remedied.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Dr. GEORGE H. HUMPHREYS, Surgeon to this regiment, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, a number of very useful articles, presented through him to the regiment, by various patriotic ladies and gentlemen.

A STAND OF COLORS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE SECOND REGIMENT VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

The Vermonters residing in the City of New-York propose to present to the Second Regiment of Vermont volunteers, on their arrival here, *en route* to the seat of war, a handsome stand of colors. Contributions for this purpose, not exceeding one dollar, may be sent to Mr. BYRON MURRAY, Jr., Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, No. 128 Broadway.

EXCURSION TO THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.

The steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, Capt. STILWAGON, will leave Sunday, June 9, from Peck-slip, East River, at 1.30 P. M., landing passengers, with the permission of Col. PRATT, Col. O. A. BAKER, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, and Col. KENNEDY, at Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willett's Point and Great Neck.

THE TURNER REGIMENT.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. MAX WEBER, was under orders to leave for Fort Monroe yesterday, but owing to the non-reception of equipments, postponed their departure until Monday or Tuesday. The regiment will march from their quarters at Turtle Bay, down Third-avenue to Union-square, where the New-York Sharpshooters, the Singing societies, and the exempt members of the Turner Society and other old Turners will await them, and escort them down Broadway to the place of departure.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

The men who have volunteered to join Company C, Second Regiment, now at Washington, are hereby ordered to appear at the recruiting office, No. 168 Fulton-street, at 9 o'clock this, Saturday, morning, as they leave for Washington this day. By order,

Capt. E. B. STEAD.

P. S.—A few more men wanted.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

A meeting of Company K, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, will be held at No. 272 Greenwich-street, at half-past 6 o'clock, this (Saturday) evening, June 8, to join in the parade for inspection. By order.

Capt. M. D. PURTELL.

P. S.—Recruiting office of Company K, Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, No. 14 Enginehouse, corner of Vesey and Church-streets.

JOSEPH HAMILTON, JOHN KIRKPATRICK, } Recruiting Officers.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Capt. HOGAN, attached to the Excelsior Brigade, wishes "the tongue of rumor" to be silent until he is prepared to "place the saddle on the right horse."

FUNERAL OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 7.

Business was generally suspended to-day, the Board of Trade having adjourned, yesterday, until Saturday. The banks, jobbing houses and dry goods stores were all closed, and the streets at an early hour, on the line of march of the procession, were densely thronged with people, large numbers of whom arrived from the country by the morning trains. At 11 o'clock, amid the tolling of bells and the firing of minute guns, the procession moved from Bryan's Hill, where, since Tuesday, Senator DOUGLAS' remains have lain in state, through Clark and Lake streets to Michigan-avenue, thence to Cottage Grove. The procession was about two miles in length, and occupied an hour in passing a given point. At a lin estimate there were 10,000 persons in the procession, composed of the Military, Governor, State officers, members of the Legislature, Medical and Legal professions, Masonic Fraternity, Mercantile Association, Fire Department, Typographical Union, all the Benevolent Societies, to do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead.

At Cottage Grove the services were conducted by Bishop DUGGAN, who delivered a brief but eloquent oration on the character of the deceased.

ROCHESTER, Friday, June 7.

Solemn and impressive services were held in the Court-house yard, at 11 o'clock to-day, in honor to the late Senator DOUGLAS. Addresses were delivered by Mayor NASH, Rev. Profs. ROBINSON and ANDERSON, Rev. Dr. COX, and J. D. HUSBANDS, Esq. A large concourse of people was out; the banks, Post-office, stores, and other business places were closed, and the city completely draped in black.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, June 7.

Respect to the memory of Judge DOUGLAS is universal. Impressive funeral services were performed and business entirely suspended. The bells in town have been tolling and flags are at half-mast and draped in mourning.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, Friday, June 7.

The news of Senator DOUGLAS' death has caused great mourning here. Flags were lowered at half-mast and draped in mourning. To-day all business is suspended. At 10 o'clock funeral services were held in the Methodist Church. The venerable mother of Judge DOUGLAS and the family of Judge GRANGER were present. Judge DOUGLAS' sister, although improving, is unable to be out to-day.

At 4 P. M., a large liberty-poll was raised, and a flag draped in mourning placed at half-mast upon it. Speeches were made in the presence of a large crowd.

AUBURN, Friday, June 7.

Appropriate funeral services took place in this city to-day as a token of respect to the late Senator DOUGLAS. All the flags were at half-mast, and most of the public buildings and stores were draped in mourning, and the bells of the churches were tolled. A large concourse of citizens assembled at the Second Presbyterian Church, where a sermon was delivered by Prof. CONDIT.

The State Editorial Association.

UTICA, Saturday, June 7.

The annual meeting of the State Editorial Association, appointed to be held here next Thursday, has been postponed till next year, owing to the national difficulties.